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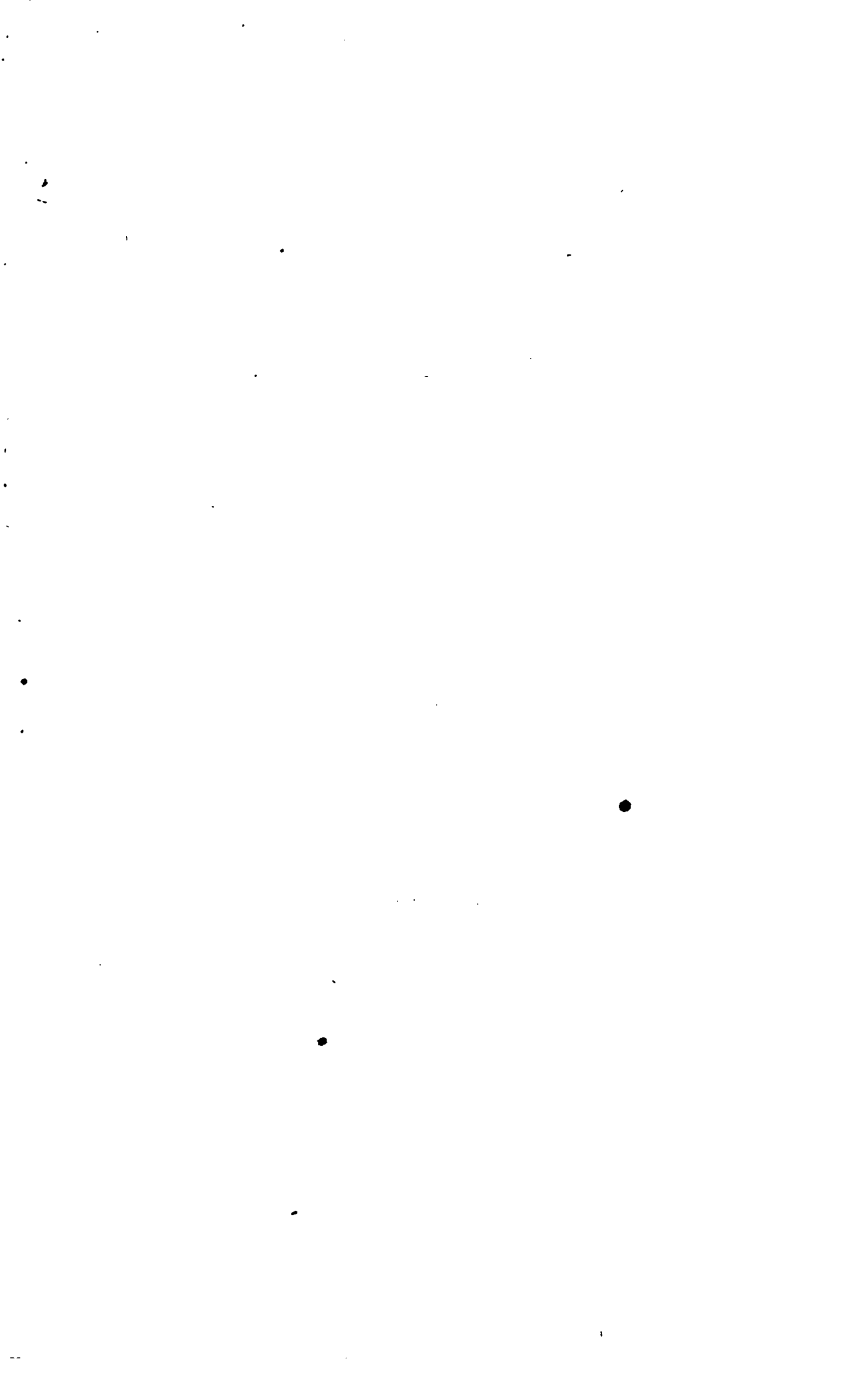
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As a specimen of the communications received from the above sources, the following extracts are given:—

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar lately edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools. — *Dr. C. Beck, Professor of Latin in Harvard University.*

I know of no grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools. — *Mr. Charles K. Dillaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston.*

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better suited to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with. — *Professor William M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted — a good Latin grammar for common use. — *Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters Boston Lat. Sch.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars at present before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information; and it is earnestly hoped that its merits will procure for it that general favor and use to which it is entitled. — *H. B. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theol. Sem.*

The universal favor with which this Grammar is received was not unexpected. It will bear a thorough and discriminating examination. In the use of well-defined and expressive terms, especially in the syntax, we know of no Latin or Greek grammar which is to be compared to this. — *Amer. Quarterly Register.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard I consider a work of great merit. I have found in it several principles of the Latin language correctly explained which I had myself learned from a twenty years' study of that language, but had never seen illustrated in any grammar. Andrews's First Lessons I con-

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sider a valuable work for beginners, and in the sphere which it is designed to occupy, I know not that I have met its equal. — *Rev. James Shannon, President of College of Louisiana.*

These works will furnish a series of elementary publications for the study of Latin altogether in advance of any thing which has hitherto appeared, either in this country or in England. — *American Biblical Repository.*

We have made Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the subject both of reference and recitation daily for several months, and I cheerfully and decidedly bear testimony to its superior excellence to any manual of the kind with which I am acquainted. Every part bears the impress of a careful compiler. The principles of syntax are happily developed in the rules, whilst those relating to the moods and tenses supply an important deficiency in our former grammars. The rules of prosody are also clearly and fully exhibited. — *Rev. Lyman Coleman, Principal of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.*

I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and regard it as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. It is what has long been needed, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by every one interested in the philology of the Latin language. We shall hereafter use it as a text-book in this institution. — *Mr. Wm. H. Shaler, Principal of the Connecticut Lit. Institution at Suffield.*

This work bears evident marks of great care and skill, and ripe and accurate scholarship in the authors. It excels most grammars in this particular, that, while by its plainness it is suited to the necessities of most beginners, by its fulness and detail it will satisfy the inquiries of the advanced scholar, and will be a suitable companion at all stages of his progress. We cordially commend it to the student and teacher. — *Biblical Repository.*

Your Grammar is what I expected it would be — an excellent book, and just the thing which was needed. We cannot hesitate a moment in laying aside the books now in use, and introducing this. — *Rev. J. Penney, D. D., President of Hamilton College, New York.*

Your Grammar bears throughout evidence of original and thorough investigation and sound criticism. I hope, and doubt not, it will be adopted in our schools and colleges, it being, in my apprehension, so far as simplicity is concerned, on the one hand, and philosophical views and sound scholarship on the other, far preferable to other grammars; a work at the same time highly creditable to yourselves and to our country. — *Professor A. Packard, Bowdoin College, Maine.*

This Grammar appears to me to be accommodated alike to the wants of the new beginner and the experienced scholar, and, as such, well fitted to supply what has long been felt to be a great desideratum in the department of classical learning. — *Professor S. North, Hamilton College, New York.*

From such an examination of this Grammar as I have been able to give it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I have never seen, any where, a greater amount of valuable matter compressed within limits equally narrow. — *Hon. John Hall, Prin. of Ellington School, Conn.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this Grammar decidedly superior to any now in use. — *Boston Recorder.*

I am ready to express my great satisfaction with your Grammar, and do not hesitate to say, that I am better pleased with such portions of the syntax as I have perused, than with the corresponding portions in any other grammar with which I am acquainted. — *Professor N. W. Fiske, Amherst College, Mass.*

I know of no grammar in the Latin language so well adapted to answer the purpose for which it was designed as this. The book of Questions is a valuable attendant of the Grammar. — *Simeon Hart, Esq., Farmington, Conn.*

This Grammar has received the labor of years, and is the result of much reflection and experience, and mature scholarship. As such, it claims the attention of all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning. — *N. Y. Obs.*

This Grammar is an original work. Its arrangement is philosophical, and its rules clear and precise, beyond those of any other grammar we have seen. — *Portland Christian Mirror.*

THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRLING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY
PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

Twelfth Edition.

BOSTON:
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PREFACE.

Soon after the publication of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, several experienced teachers, by whom it had been adopted, requested its authors to prepare a Reader, and an Introduction to Latin Composition, adapted to the principles of that Grammar. It was indeed obvious, that works of the kind suggested would ultimately be needed, in order to complete the series of books of which the Grammar was the basis. As Mr. Stoddard had, in the meantime, been called to engage in other employments, and we could no longer continue our united labors, I was induced, at his request, to undertake the preparation of the proposed works. The first of these is now presented to the public; in the second but little progress has yet been made, but its completion will be hastened as fast as the author's other avocations will permit. While preparing the Reader, an abridgment of the Grammar has also been made, accompanied with appropriate reading lessons, for the use of juvenile classes.

In preparing the Reader, it was judged expedient to select some one of the introductory books already in use, and to adapt it to the proposed purpose, rather than to add another to the numerous compilations of the same kind already extant. In making the selection, I could not hesitate to give the preference to the First Part of Jacobs and

Döring's Latin Reader, as being, in my view, superior in itself to any other introduction with which I was acquainted; and having, also, the additional recommendation of being already well known and generally approved.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1837

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audimus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis
Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^c canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
dītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78.

^b §§ 28 and 46.

^c §§ 62 and 74.

^d § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiunt nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecīnit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^e §§ 66 and 76. ^b §§ 62 and 73. ^c §§ 63 and 74.
^d §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77. ^g § 153. ^h §§ 61 and 70.
ⁱ § 46. ^j §§ 30 and 74. ^k § 41. ^l § 150, 3.
^m §§ 87 and 88.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrērint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Oculus^d vidērit. Latravērint canes. Arbōres crevērint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnasset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^h Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitote.ⁱ Puēri scribunto.^j

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^c § 29, 2.

^d § 153.

^e § 267

^b § 178, 1.

^f § 46.

^g § 154, 6.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narratur. Carminā^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^a fundebatur. Oppidum^a defendebatur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa^a volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^c ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^a mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^a Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudator^c industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 41.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 46.

^c §§ 88 and 89.

^a § 267.

^b §§ 31 and 69, E. 2.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*^c salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

^k

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^j
 Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignavi^l vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipedes^m ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonusⁿ laudatur, improbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriёмur,^o alii^p citius,^q alii serius.^r
 Avarus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^a perdidi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^b ova^c parit.
 Elephantus^d odit^e murem^f et suam.^g
 Cameli diu sitim^h tolérant.
 Accipitresⁱ non edunt corda^j avium.
 Lanæ nigræ nullum^k colorem bibunt.
 Senes^l minimè^m sentiunt morbos contagiōsos.
 Cervi cornua suaⁿ quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p § 183, 3, N.

^q §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3.

^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^s § 79, 2.

^t §§ 58 and 71.

^u §§ 61 and 71.

^v § 78, E. 2.

^w § 208

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *litteras*.^c

Canes soli^d *dominos suos*^d benè^e novēre,^f soli *nomina*^g *sua*^d agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè^e jaculātur.

Surni^h et psittāci *humānas voces*ⁱ imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^k Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^l *homīnes*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animal*ⁿ *homīni*^o *amicum*, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^q atque Corinthus,^r *opulentissimæ*^t *urbes*,^r eōdem anno^s a Romānis^t eversæ sunt.

Quā^u brevi^v tempore^w populi Romāni, omnium gentium^x *victoris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, rex *Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nunni*.

Honos est *præmium*^y *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 3.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N.

^g §§ 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ §§ 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, I.

ⁿ §§ 66 and 70.

^o § 222.

^p § 245, II

^q § 29, 2.

^r §§ 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113.

^v § 83, 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinīta est multitūdō^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissim^{us}.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētās.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutāt^{ur}.

Nemo non^e benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum anīmi index^d cauda.^e

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^f memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^g impatientes sunt.

Stultissim^a *animalium*^h sunt lanāta.

Velocissim^{um} *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquamⁱ beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222.

Arma^j fecit Vulcānus *Achilli*.

Reddīt^{ur} *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^k lanam præbent.

§§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

§ 209, R. 12, (2.)

§ 277, R. 4.

^a § 210

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208.

^l § 235

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillima^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimis^j *hominibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m *terrōri*ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *liberis* quidem^p *suis* parcit.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^r plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices^s acida^t petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^u generōsus initis est erga *victos*.^v

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt inirabiles.^w

Navigatio^x juxta *litus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephantī in silvis* vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^c in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^d

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis nidis*.

In *senectūte*^e hebescent^f sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^g

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^h cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,ⁱ montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^j

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phænicibus*^k inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^l eversæ sunt.

* § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44.

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Graciā* aufūgit.^d
 Metellus primus^e elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.
 Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.
 Britannia a *Phaenicibus* inventa est.
 Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.
 Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnā ope* potest.
 Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.ⁱ
 Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.
 Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, I.—for *lātor, gaudeo, &c.*? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*?
 § 250, R. 1, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hederā*.
 Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l *lienōsis*^m
 medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.ⁿ

Anacreon poēta^o *acino* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ^b elephanti^c capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Populi quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.

Mares Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut *manibus* utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.

Elephanti maxime *amnis* gaudent.^g

Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis^b ansæres his *anno* velluntur.

Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.

Hæmæ ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium^a *omnis* horis sapit.

Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iidem decidunt^e *anno*.

Antipater Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*, *febre* corripiebatur.

Æstâte dies sunt longiores quam *hiemæ*.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.^f

Isocrates orator unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.

Leones facile per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.

^d § 207, R. 33.

^e § 142, R. 2.

^f § 163, E. 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 87.

^g § 212.

^h § 211, R. 6.

^e § 99.

^f § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donare*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tiberim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre^j *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humanum.^l

Turpe^m estⁿ beneficium *repetere*.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 154, 6.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiū^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiū^a beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Initum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^k *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^l ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192, II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *ædificandam** classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiūm^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *alendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finemque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quàm facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuevit lupus.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

* § 275, II.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 198, R. 2.

^b § 192, II. 4, (c.)

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^e divitiæ felicitātem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procēdunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quamdiu* vivat,^h crescēreⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtūtem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indīci^l grandiores sunt *quàm* cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quàm* invidia.^o

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, E. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 4.

^e § 198, 8.

^f § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3.

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^b

In montibus aer^d purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro*; ferrum^e durius cetëris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert^f fruges.^g

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accëpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^h *quam* musca alisⁱ integëbat.

Qui bonis^j non rectè utitur, ei^k bona mala fiunt.^l

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejus^m benè memor est.

Gruesⁿ in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^o elīgunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinëret^p hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E., and 76, E. 3

^o § 264, 5

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j *pepercit*.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiā ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmemⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantā interdum vi e mari^s *exsiliunt*, *ut*^t vela^u navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiā serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adolescent, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris^w *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis^x tribuēre possis.^y

* § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt mūnīti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.^e

Nihil ferē^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h invenīri *possit*.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo *conspīcer*^l fodēre,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facēre.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīlē *superatūrus* esset.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, *an deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violārī *possit*.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *conferant*, incōpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non *lædi*, *indigēnas* *interimī*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis^a *suffossum*^b in Hispaniâ *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incôlas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*,^b ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyâro insulâ *incôlas* a muribus *fugâtos*,^b in Italiâ *Amŷclas*^c a serpentibus *delêtas* esse.

Observâtum est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiânis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homêrus *Pygmæos*, populum ad ôceânium, a gruibus *infestâri* prodidit; Aristotêles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postêri aliquando querentur nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos* esse.

Virgilius per testamentum^e jussêrat *carmîna sua cremâri*; id^f Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alêbat candidam, *quam*^g Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam* esse credêbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ,^h *quem* vetêres nunquam in vitâ *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumëra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantuⁱ nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^j a se^k *conditam* appellâbat Cecropiam.^l

^a § 248, I.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistent, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habēbat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 220.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiāti* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini ^a nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transituri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* ^c *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultatur ^{*} *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* ^c percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudīne appētit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *precedentibus*; ^f fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudīnes in mari ^g *degentes* conchyliis ^h vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ⁱ

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinēra *facturi*, inediā pridie præpārānt equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^k Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumūlo ^l circumdedit.

P. Catīenus Plotīnus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnībus ejus bonis ^m *institutus*, in rogum ejus se conjiceret ⁿ et concremarētur. ^o

^{*} *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^f § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^g § 82, E. 1.

^h § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^e § 245, II.

^k § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^l § 210.

^o § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^{*} *acentia*, illa spinis[†] *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis^{*} alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*[†] sufficiant.^{*}

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*[†] feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^{*} ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*[†] lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*[†] jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente *Lunâ*,^{*} ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eadem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūt.

Geryōne ^{*} *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiam[†] venit.

Sabinis ^{*} *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam[†] rediit.

Jasōne ^{*} *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*[†] *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finīvit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,[†] *filio victōre*[†] Olympiæ,[†] præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^{*} § 221, I., R. 3.

[†] § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

[‡] § 237.

[†] § 224.

^{*} § 226.

[†] § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^{*} § 211, R. 6.

[†] § 205, R. 7, (1.)

[‡] § 257, R. 7.

[†] § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

[†] § 237, R. 5.

[†] § 221. I.

^{*} § 202.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eadem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^{*} luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac moerens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensere venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPITER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quā^d milvius longo tempore^e potuisset^f edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^g patrociniū^h vitandumⁱ esse.^j

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^k irretitus muscūlum^l exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^m liberāret.* Quoⁿ facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et^o devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^p quam gratiam mali^q pro beneficiis reddere^r soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^b tecto domūs, lupo^c prætereunti^d

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

* § 262.

* § 274, R. 8.

* § 229, R. 5

^b § 235, (2.)

^a § 272.

* § 271.

^c § 253.

ⁱ § 247.

^e § 265.

^d §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

^j § 231, and R. 3.

^f § 225.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 257, and R. 1.

^g § 182, and R. 3.

^j § 239.

^l § 278

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.^c*

Sæpè locus et tempus homīnes timīdos audāces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,^f inquit,^g formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabūla, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natūra tribuit, alios^j contemnāmus,^k quibus natūra alia^l et^m fortasse majōra dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebātur^o apud Junōnem, domīnam^p suam, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset,^q dum lusciniā, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et meritò, inquit; non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.^u*

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In^v eōdem quondam prāto pascebantur^w ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno^x prati, grues facīlè avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitatē,^y deprehensi et^z mactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimīne deprehensi, soli dant^{aa} pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum off'errunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^f ministerio^e nostro alēmus,^h dum ipse summo otio^f fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventriⁱ cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæⁱ suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsēpiⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quod non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

* Supply hoc.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiò illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque^g allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^h filio: *Miⁱ fili,ⁱ ne^k sic obliquis semper gressibus^a incēde, sed rectā viā^a perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptisⁱ obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.^m*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiamⁿ nullā re^o magis, quā exemplis^o, instrui.^p

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^a tres boves in maxīmā^a concordīā, et sic ab omni^r ferārū incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^r inter illos orto, singulī a feris^r petiti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^u sit^u in concordīā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^m leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.ⁿ Sed fortē, dum se celerius^r

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

^a § 247.

ⁱ § 52.

^r § 279, 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^o § 257.

^c § 279, 3.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 248, 1.

^d § 277.

^m § 145, VI.

^u § 212, R. 3.

^e § 228.

ⁿ § 239.

^o § 265.

^f § 142, R. 2.

^o § 278.

^m § 249, 1.

^g § 233.

^p § 272.

ⁿ § 263, 2.

^h § 145, II. 1.

^u § 125, 5.

^r § 256, R. 9

^o § 139.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi poenas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolīdos^a notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperī^e solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^f inhiābat, etiam minōres^g perdidit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unā iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudīne conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quōd eum prior^b conspexisset.^b Dum verō contendunt et rixantur, nec^c a^d verberibus abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo^b potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,ⁱ quōd eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.^a Cui illi, *Non tu nos, inquit, sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^b ut ne nostris quidemⁿ corporibusⁿ parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^p*

* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, I.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, I.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTŌRES ET LUPUS.

Pastōres cæsā ove^b convivium celebrābant. Quod^c quum lupus cernēret,^d *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuisssem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti^f impūne ovem comēdunt! Tum unus illōrum,^g *Nos enim,^h inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā oveⁱ epulāmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.^j Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^k sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^l fuligine et maculis inquinatūrus esses.*^m

Hæc fabūla docet dissimiliaⁿ non debēre^o congiungi.^p

19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus^q captus, *Ne^r me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^s quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^t te interimēmus, quod, quum ipse pugnandi^u sis^v imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solūm malefīcos^w esse puniendos,^x sed etiam eos,^y qui alios ad malè faciendum^z irritent.¹

* § 265.

^b § 257.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 212.

^h § 198, 5.

ⁱ § 245, II

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 260, II. R. 5.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^q § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, R. 4.

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducĕre^a conātæ effecĕrunt,^b ut illi pacem inter se^c facĕrent. Quā^d firmātâ, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertĕrunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias^e imbecillioribus^f sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,^g fore,^h ut illa binaⁱ aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset^j facta, planè ova parĕre^k desiit.^l

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam^m esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suārum contentiōne,ⁿ si eam fortè attingĕre posset.^o Tandem defatigāta inānī labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec^m eas in viâ repertas^p tollĕrem.*^q

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ea contemnĕre, quæ se^r assĕqui posse despĕrent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

^a § 271.

^c § 260.

^m § 278, R. 5.

^b § 273, 1.

^h § 268, R. 4.

ⁿ § 274, 3.

^e § 208.

ⁱ § 119, III.

^o § 261.

^d § 257.

^j § 263, 5.

^r § 271, R. 3.

^k § 239.

^l § 205, N. 1.

^q § 162, 7.

^f § 224.

^l § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstiman-
dam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi^c a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos^h sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabulum annecteret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^m plurimos esse audāces,ⁿ sed in ipso periculo timidos.^o

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis^p mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,^q ut omnes eum cavere possent.^r Ille verò æris tinnitu^s gaudēbat, et, quasi^t virtutis suæ præmium^u esset,^v alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^w stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorare^x vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem morum tuorum indicāri!*^y

* What is the subject-nominative of *asset*?

* § 266, 3.

^a § 208, (4.)

* § 262.

^b § 274, R. 8.

^c § 270, R. 2.

^p § 245, II.

* § 223.

^f § 263, 5, R. 2.

^q § 263, 2.

^d § 265.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

^r § 210.

* § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁱ § 205, N. 1.

* § 238, 2.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^l § 278.

^u § 271.

^k § 224.

^m § 273, 2.

^y § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiŕum suŕum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enecor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^c in urbem venias,^d et eadem felicitate^e fruaris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unà eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* *Nihil est,* canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervici^g circumdari solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^h nihilⁱ moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrahat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facīlè effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,† quōd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^d § 133, 4.

^f § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^g § 262, R. 4.

^h § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASĪNUS ET EQUUS.

Asĭnus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascere^htur, quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asĭnus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*ⁿ

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi^o appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^p interdum discordāre^q novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^r jubet. Quibus^s allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^t Quod^u quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, (4.)

^d § 85.

^e § 224.

^f § 265.

^g § 230.

^h § 264, 8.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 263, 5.

^k § 257.

^l §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

^m § 195, R. 2.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^o § 272.

^p § 273, 2.

^q § 206, (13.)

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset † concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unà cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempseram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuērant*.

* § 251.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

§ 265.

§ 238, 2.

§ 206, (13.)

§ 208, (1.)

§ 264, 8.

§ 245, III.

§ 273, 2.

§ 275, R. 4.

§ 213, R. 4, and (4.)

§ 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferreretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ^k suâ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres veniatur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Insanārem,^r* inquit, *si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum^x

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^b § 208, (1.) | ^c § 270, R. 2. |
| ^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (<i>b.</i>) | ^e § 273, 2. | ^f § 261, 1. |
| ^g § 239. | ^h § 208. | ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^j § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^l § 145, V. |
| ^m § 222. | ⁿ § 224. | ^o § 257. |
| ^p § 256, R. 16. | ^q § 198, 5. | ^r § 237, R. 4. |
| ^s § 231, R. 3. | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onēre et viâ defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætātis et inopiæ mala^e contemplātus Mortem clarâ voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberāret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitō adstītit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctātur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votōrum^m suōrum poenitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requīro*, qui^m onus paulūlūm allēvet,^o dum ego rursus subeo.‡

36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,^a qui inter se^b capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum^c in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperārent, interrōgat|| is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis^p prius submersum iri existimāret.*^q Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*^r

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^a dicītur: *Mi^b pater, quum multo^c sis major canibus^d*

^a Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^c § 212.

^d § 212, R. 3.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^f § 258, R. 1.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 215, (1.)

ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 133, R. 4.

^k § 209, 3, (4.)

^l § 162, 7.

^m § 274, 1.

ⁿ § 206, (4.)

^o § 139.

^p § 251, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^r § 256, R. 16.

^s § 264, 5.

^t § 235, R. 2.

^u § 256.

^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,^b qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audita canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^e formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g *Quid^h tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurumⁱ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum^k sit, quanto^l præclarius^m mihiⁿ erit, meo cruore aspergi aras^o deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^p omnibus^q imminet, non timere,^r si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^s

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^t Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 231, R. 5.

^c § 239.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^f § 206.

^g § 223.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 83, 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 272.

^m § 249, II.

ⁿ § 256, R. 16.

^o § 260.

^p § 210, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 8.

^r § 162, 7.

^s § 83, 2.

^t § 222.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur* enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi^b egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^c is^d sciat,^e se habitūrum^f me inimicum sibi.^g Quid facerent^h imbecilles bestię, aut quæⁱ† sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^j*

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat,^d modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, I.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263, 2

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLE.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^d Sed una cetēris^e prudentior, *O vos^f stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,^g quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus excruciet?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicātæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetivērunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pcenituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus foedus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratores suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^f § 238, 2.^g § 183, 3, N.^h § 265.ⁱ § 145, VI.^j § 85.^k § 209, R. 5.^l § 247, R. 3.^m § 274, R. 6.ⁿ § 248, I.^o § 249 II.

ipsi* tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.* Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudatas vidissent, eos^g impetu facto^h omnem gregem dilaniasse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērāt, tandem lupo revērā irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orare cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent.* At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum^p dilaniaret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè^q repererat, gaudium altâ voce^r significavit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,* impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^u dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

* § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, R. 3.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur* fœcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā praeda factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maxīmam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus mē*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,*^l *quid minōres potentioribus debeant.*^m

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāreⁿ nequeunt.^o *Heu miseram*, inquiunt, *vicem!*^p

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

* § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7.

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, 3.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat !
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingrëdi !
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.^e

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit ; seque^f dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^g gravâret, avolatûrum^h illico.
At ille :ⁱ *Nec te considerentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :
Propriis replëtam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possûmus ;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

• § 275, III., R. 1.

• § 279, 14.

• § 208, (6.)

• § 254, R. 3.

• § 273, 4.

• § 270, R. 3.

• § 264, 8.

• § 272.

• § 229, R. 3, 2.

MYTHOLOGY

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quod dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^b in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^c cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^d Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,^e mirā magnitudīne^f fuisse^e dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensībus^h novem digitisⁱ crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^e annōrum novem,^f in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^j ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōē^c aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icāro filio alaš cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altius^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupīter eum fulmīne percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollīnem Jupīter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras currui junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollīnem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem currui junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddīdit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

^a § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā^d devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognītā, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,[†] omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^e § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, (cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.)

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eârū litem diremptūrum esse.^d Hujic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset,^f omnium terrârū regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Ledæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicāvit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjūgiⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiūque Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eōrum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocâri jussit.* Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicē cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arna arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditōnis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiārī^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniā ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniā ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricā detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^o redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquērent.^p Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^q homīnes ex luto finxit, iisque^r ignem e cælo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrūtum servarent.^s Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 222.

^h § 256, R. 9.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Ceneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præsantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servāvit. Intērim Diāna Œneō^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudīne^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastāret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenīb^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donāvit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium implorāvit, qui avuncūlos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutātæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreāvit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditionē additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^j quum errāret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium draconem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et arāvit. Unde Sparti enātī sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quib^q quinque nobīles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^k § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^e § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274 1

^g § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^e Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtūte^f suā; mox intellexit nihil^g ipsi hoc munēre^h perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.ⁱ Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^j Quem^k Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^l est colōre^m aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.ⁿ Hæc quum a pluribus^o in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^p prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^q si victus esset,^r occiderētur.^s Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projecit, iisque^t Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^u grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^j § 272.

^l § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^b § 247.

^k § 256.

^m § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 209, R. 12, (2.)

ⁿ § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

^o § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

^p § 248, I.

^e § 245, II.

^q § 273, 2.

^r § 268.

ob^a causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^{*} esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodieque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodieque manāre narrantur.^o Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

^{*} The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

ⁿ § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,^a Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominibus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,^{*} Jupīter eum excācāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^e auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^f rogārent,^g dixit se^h illis iter demonstratūrum esse,ⁱ si eum poenā^j liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^k dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^j liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote ?

^a § 293, N.

^b § 162, 19.

^c § 224.

^d § 9.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 231.

^g § 258 2, and (3.)

^h § 266, 2.

ⁱ § 268.

^j § 251.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominum deos^e latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^k *Ipsē autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democrītus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquērat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

* § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur. ✕

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ operam dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f periissent.*^e

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,† ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset; cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebōro purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^a filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciēbam me mortālem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigārem,*^e inquit, *nisi irātus essem.*^e

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius‡ exar-

* Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit*?

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

^a § 257.

^e § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^f § 207, R. 25.

^j § 262.

^c § 278.

^g § 224.

^h § 234, II.

^d § 275, III., R. I.

^k § 262, R. 3

sisset, veritus ne^a vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et à sacerdotibus illius regiōis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^g fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret^j domo.^k Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi^l perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermōni^m interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,ⁿ interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^o respondit: *Quia dixisse^p me^q aliquando poenituit, tacuisse^r nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^s sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^t rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, 1.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditiōe omnes^c suæ ætatis homīnes superāre existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitā remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuērunt. Socrātes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum^g iudicāvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olēra venditābat; et Demosthēnis, oratōris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmāte, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certāmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l carmina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragediæ dicitur, in Siciliā versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7.

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine.n glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripīdes, qui et ipse magnum inter poētas tragīcos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripīde postulābant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam^b tollēret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippīdes, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poētārum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindārus, poēta Thebānus, Apollīni gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabātur, parsque ei tribuebātur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulērant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindāri hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diripēret, unius Pindāri domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum vidēret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthēnes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimārent, omnes ætatis suæ oratōres superāret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicēbat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, I.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1

^k § 250.

^l § 261 1

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malle ne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiari,^o an præco esse, qui victorum nomina proclāmat?*

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, anīmos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quū illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto^e statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem rapturi^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, quū præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m ei^m ut sævum exprobrantibus, "*Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem relinqui.*"

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant,^a ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege^g adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^h si partem corporis habēremⁱ ægram, abscindērem potiùs, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultāte rei domesticæ, pecuniā^j instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā^k fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^l recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre^m solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.ⁿ *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior^o evādam, dum eos dictis^p factisque mendacii^q arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi^r natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^s genitum esse scito.^t Quod^u equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei cōfīgīt nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^v ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evādat et nobis^w et rebus, quas ipsi relictūri sumus.*

^a § 260, R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4.

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^a miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?* *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.* [†]

48. Alexandro^d Macedōni, Asiā^e debellātā, Corinthii per legātos^f gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^g suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander ærisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā^h tibiⁱ et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ popūlis^j imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernērent,^k Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^l deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^m amantissimum et regiæ dominationiⁿ infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.*^o *Meā^p quidem nihil^q interest, humane^r an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, 1.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquā potābat. ^{brevis} Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d pueros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissimā quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audivit, Tarentinōs quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctātus est, an dixissent^k ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^l Tum unus ex his,^m *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multoⁿ etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*^o Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II.

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 251.

^d § 221, I.

^e § 231.

^f § 262, R. 3.

^g § 212.

^h § 244.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^j § 212, N. 4.

^k § 256, R. 16.

^l § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potiùs,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portarunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculō e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd clāudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,* inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^e dixit, quòd patria sua^a se^d meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrārī. Lacedæmoniōrum^f quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te^g diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^h ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accedēbat, antequā in templo Jovis precātus esset.ⁱ

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^f § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^e § 227.

^k § 249, 1.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

^g § 256.

^m § 274, R. 8.

^e § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti* pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset, ^d comburērem.*^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii, poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocārī jussit, quod† Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,ⁱ rediit^j in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonīcus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

^a § 224.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 242.

^d § 239, R. 3.

^e § 212, N. 4.

^f § 182, R. 3.

^g § 255, R. 3.

^h § 264, 6.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 261, 1.

^k § 268.

^l § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salūte devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conāti erant, ipse capitis^b damnāvit, eosque virgis cæspes secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicūm, juvenem summæ pietātis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuè obīret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accīdit,^f ut serēnā nocte subitō luna deficēret: Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verō Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitū, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postēro die omnes intrepīdo animo pugnam committērent.

✕ 73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellātus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnāsse is dicītur centum et viginti prœliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donātus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionālī unā, muralibus tribus, civīcis quatuordēcim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plūs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

* § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, R. 1.

^f § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^g § 262, R. 3

eris idem donatus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibalem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanorum reliquerunt. Quorum exemplum ne ceteri quoque barbari sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insuper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus eos trajiceret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantorum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerasset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephante exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secuti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latīnus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcorum pepercērat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latīnus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtūlit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secūtus est Silviū, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Laviniā genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam* Albæ^b regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmīne ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum prācipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,^a Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,ⁱ an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^j Numitor paterna bona prætūlit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^k pubēre. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^l quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^m reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quodⁿ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustūlit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^o dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply loco.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 1, R. 7

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium inter-

Anle fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventīno,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irrīdens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asyllum patefēcit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ^j cæde raptæ^{*} processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^j § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītam patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorīb^{us} interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb^{us},^e urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec min^{us} tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūl^{us} barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ^d successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello advers^{us} Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^a præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domo^t suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^j et religiōne avo^k similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 249, III

^b § 274, 1.

^j § 279, 3.

^j § 250.

^c § 274, 3.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^k § 222

^d § 224.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

A. U. 137. 16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarātī filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstūlit,^a et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellati.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolum inchoāvit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

A. U. 176. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiōre parte domūs popūlum^a allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cōepit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capītum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

A. U.
220.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurāunt, populōqueⁱ persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et libēris

A. U.
243.

^a § 233.

^d § 237, R. 4.

^e § 135, 1.

^b § 263, 4.

^c § 230, R. 2.

^f § 235, (2.)

^g § 224.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērū Tarquinius
A. U. bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^d rege Etruscōrum,
245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^e Tum se cum armis in Tibērī conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scāvōla, juvēnis fortis animi,^h in castraⁱ hostis se contūlit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium refērens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxore consequit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g populus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Anienem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliaret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabulam narravit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quam bello cepērat, plebi inuisus fieri cœpit. Quare urbeⁿ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^o exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249, II.

^b § 211, R. 4.

^c § 207, R. 36.

^d § 224.

^e § 263, 4.

^f § 162, 7.

^g § 274, R. 5.

^h § 221, 1.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 264, 5

^k § 274, 1, and 210.

^l § 204.

^m § 206, (9.)

ⁿ § 242.

onibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In proelio ibi exorto^d omnes periērunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagāvit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibālem prudenti cunctatiōne debilitāvit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altēro^f ab urbe conditā decemviri creati sunt, qui civitatī leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cōpērunt. Sed quum unus eōrum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditiōnem commōvit. Sublāta est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidēbat. In quā obsidiōne quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 276, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românor criminî datum^d est, quòd albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli Senõnes ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiã occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superāret.

A. U.
364.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliario^k trans Aniēnem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corpõris magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanõrum ad certāmen singulāre provocāvit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliāvit, quoⁿ ornātus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus Torquāti appellāti sunt. Galli fugam capessivērunt.

A. U.
394.

^a § 237.

^b § 274, R. 7.

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 227.

^e § 266, 3.

^f § 209, R. 4.

^g § 162, 7.

^h § 207, R. 22.

ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)

^j § 120, 2.

^k § 254, R. 3.

^l § 211, R. 6

^m § 251.

ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit
 robōre^e atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficerētur,^d qui hinc Corvīni nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honōre
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causâ Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committēret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnītes delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatōre^g capitū^h damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militum et populi liberātus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficerētur.

4. Duobus annis pōstⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnītes gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.
 Nam ad Furcūlas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non potērant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putāret.^l Illē respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^e § 250.^b § 211, R. 5, 1.^c § 247.^d § 262, R. 3.^e § 225. IV^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 248, I.^h § 217, R. 3.ⁱ § 235, R. 4.^j § 272.^k § 270, R. 3.^l § 265.^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit- tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con- silium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum in- dictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecis- sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium^b poposcerunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quaecunque a Romanis agerentur.^c

A. U.
473.

6. Pugnâ commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vi- cit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in proelio inter- secti fuerant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subigërem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igne- que vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Præ- neste venit milliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terröre exercitûs, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f missi honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est,

^a § 224.

^c § 266, 1.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

^b § 231.

^d § 120, 2.

^f § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;^a sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret * eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset; * respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epîri commissio Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad domum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnési urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U.
499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincula conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igītur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesīmo tertio magnum prœlium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captīvi Romanōrum,^a qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliā,^b Sardiniā, et cetēris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decessērunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

I. ANNO quingentesīmo undetricesīmo ingentes A. U. 529. Gallōrum copiæ Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum^a ad id bellum parāta fuisse.^c Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d pòst pugnātum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

^a § 212.

^c § 269.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.) .

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia pedum, et viginti millia equum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragésimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is *traditur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^c § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romānis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necesarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, ei que auxilia contra Romānos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 264, 5.^c § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparâtum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis accepērant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatē, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20, E. (a.)

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10..

^f § 128, 6.

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus, et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginensium, prospere pugnatus, totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidiae regem, qui se cum Pœnis conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re audita, omnis fere Italia Hannibalem deseruit. Ipse a Carthaginensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

A. U.
553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in qua peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educabant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc proelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam redisset, ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accipit secundum Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quam coeperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Macedonicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas, paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;*^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^d § 249, II.

^e § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finiſto bello Macedonico, ſecutum eſt bel-
lum Syriacum contra Antiſochum regem, cum quo
Hannibal ſe junxerat. Miſſus eſt contra eum L. Corne-
lius Scipio^c conſul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus
eſt additus. Hannibal navali proelio victus,^d Antiſochus
autem ad Magnesium, Asiae civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione
conſule ingenti proelio fuſus eſt. Tum rex Antiſochus
pacem petit. Data eſt ei hac lege, *ut ex Europā et Asia
recederet, atque intra Taurum ſe contineret, decem millia
talentorum et viginti obſides praeberet, Hannibalem, con-
citorum belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti
gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipſe, ad imitationem fra-
tris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Per-
ſeus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanor-
um, P. Licinius conſul, contra eum miſſus, gravi proelio
a rege victus eſt. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui
Romani eam praeſtare noluērunt, niſi his conditionibus, ut
ſe et ſuos Romānis dederet. Mox Aemilius Paullus conſul
regem ad Pydnam ſuperavit, et viginti millia pedi-
tum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit.
Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro-
manis ſe dederunt. Ipſe Perſeus ab amicis deſertus in
Paulli poteſtatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus
geſtis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romam rediit in nave Perſei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247, R. 3.

A. U.
563.

A. U.
586.

musitātæ magnitudinis;* nam sedċim remōrum ordċnes habuisse dicċtur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latē^b adstantċbus. Ante currum inter captċvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagċnem
A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altċro^c anno ab
602. urbe condċtā,^d anno quinquagesċmo primo postquam secūndū bellum Pūnicū transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorċnus et M. Manlius consūles in Afrċcam trajecċrunt,^e et oppugnāvċrunt Carthagċnem. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipċōnem, Scipċōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthagċniensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum prċlium committċre.

5. Quū jam magnum esset Scipċōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Afrċcam trajecċrant, consul est
A. U. creātus, et contra Carthagċnem missus. Is hanc
608. urbem a civċbus acerrimē defensam^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multārum civitātum excidiis Carthāgo collegċrat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatċbus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscċbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesċmo anno, postquam condċta erat, delċta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accċpit.

6. Intċrim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

* § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5.

^f § 274, 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphī fuērunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Capiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancīnus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasīcā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārū regi, bellum illātum est, quod Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatē ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulātus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creātus, ei que bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decrētum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintō Consul creātus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

* § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7

^e § 210.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romāno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregiē gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitāte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negavērant, jus civitātis, bello finīto, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridātem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabātur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque prœliis Mithridātem coëgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^f et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridātem vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu* et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulserunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dederant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civilē, consumpserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem. Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^f Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^g transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

* § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia milītum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentēsimo septuagesimo octāvo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep-
tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatē Italiae,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti proelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tūm ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitū venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

* § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra pirātæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut^b Romānis, toto orbe^c terrārum victoriūbus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decrētum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibīli felicitāte et celeritāte confēcit. Mox ei delātum bellum
A. U. 687.

contra regem Mithridātem et Tigrānem. Quo suscepto, Mithridātem in Armeniā Minōre nocturno prœlio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriōnes. Mithridātes fugit cum uxōre et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnācis filii sui seditiōe coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridātes, vir ingentis industriæ^d atque consilii. Regnāvit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romānos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedidit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma suumⁱ in ejus^a manibus collocāvit, quod ei Pompēius^j reposuit. Parte^k regni eum multāvit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superāvit. Armeniam Minōrem Deiotāro, Galatiæ regi, donāvit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate^l donāvit, quod regem Tigrānem non recepisset.^m Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodēcim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, I.

^l § 266, 3

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse praelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus praeliis vicit.

A. U.
693.

8. Circa eadem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia praelium commisisset, a Surēnâ, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitûs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pompēii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3.

^b § 242

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civīle successit, quo Ro-
 A. U. māni nomīnis fortūna mutāta est. Cæsar enim
 705. victor e Galliā rediens, absens cœpit poscēre altē-
 rum consulātum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatiōne de-
 ferrent,* contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est,
 dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc in-
 juriā ab Arimīno, ubi milites congregātos habēbat, infesto
 exercitū Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio,
 senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et
 in Græciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Cæ-
 sarem parābat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatōrem
 se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēiū legiōnes su-
 perāvit; tum in Græciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimi-
 cavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugātus; evāsit tamen,
 quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque
 Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincēre, et illo tantum die se
 potuisse superāri. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Pharsalum
 ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nun-
 quam adhuc Romānæ copię majores neque melioribus
 ducibus^d convenērant. Pugnātum est^e ingenti contenti-
 ōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus di-
 repta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege
 Ægypti, cui tutor a senātu datus fuērat, accipēret auxilia.
 At hic fortūnam magis quān amicitiam secūtus, occidit
 Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo
 conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicītur, tanti viri intu-
 ens caput, et genēri * quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

* § 145, II. 4.

* § 278, R. 7.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorîcâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus
A. U.
709.
vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

^a i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^b § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, 1.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfeciores Cæsaris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius,

A. U. 712. apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et

Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hac incitatus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliebri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

A. U. 723. Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum,

et, desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo^{*} quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^{*} Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^a § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gadiāno, in cuius utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, cetēras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sita, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurōque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceānus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^{*} est lætissima. In eā orā sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurōpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercūles dicitur contra Neptūni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adiuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intēger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occāsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliōrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genēra pauca alit. Incōlæ superbi et superstitiōsi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

^{*} Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, R. 1, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2.

^c § 224.

^h § 245, II.

^c § 250.

^f § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^e se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrīnam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facēre existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divīsa est inter tres magnos popūlos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solūmajōra navigia tolērat, verū etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumīna opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itīdem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellātur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modīcas insūlas^k circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^e § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^f § 241, R. 2.

^j § 236.

^c § 256, R. 16.

^g § 224.

^k § 233.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^h § 275, R. 2.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvijs iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando^a corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germani non admòdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libèris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, N. 4.

^h § 236.

nium Eurōpæ flumīnum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse coepit quàm Claudio^a imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, ceterū ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quàm latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli coelique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facile^j est regio,

^a § 257.

^b § 250.

^c § 256.

^d § 245, II.

^e § 249.

^f § 256, R. 16.

^g § 256, R. 12.

^h § 208, (5.)

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 277, R. 7

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudīne et nomīnis famâ emīnet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habēbat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectē de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissīma vina gignuntur,^d Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calīdi ibidem fontes^e saluberrīmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^f quoque et pisce nobīli maria vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpīna vocātur, ab īnis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habēbat, ex Apennīno oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrāque ripā villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romānæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^g

* § 264, 7.

^c § 224.

^e § 250, (2.)

^b § 231, R. 5.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1

^g § 263, 5, R. 1

aliquandiu potentiâ* florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-
das alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūmq̃ue ducibus in bellis
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium* maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā
cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello
capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c
sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d annis ex Peloponnēso per mare
Ionium lapsus† commissāri† dicitur. Nam si quid ad
Olympiam in illum annem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

* § 250.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222.

^d § 293 N

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,^c sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cymum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cœlum grave, mare circâ^a importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^e quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrites urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^e omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^a fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille^d Græciam subegit, hic^e Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^f imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, R. 4.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 212, R. 3.

^g § 250.

^h § 213.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^j § 224, R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelôo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodôna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelôi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epîri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homêrus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homêri carminibus adeò nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessaliâ latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epîrum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^e excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^f gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cujus vertice Hercûles, rogo conscenso, se ipsum^g cremavit. Inter Ossam^h et Olympum Penêus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 250.

^f § 247, R. 4.

^g § 207, R. 28.

^h § 235, R. 2.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munītus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicītur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,* Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ* Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuērit,ⁱ quot quāmq̃ue præclāra munēra ex omni ferē terrarum orbe Delphos^j missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition ?

• § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^f § 237

^g § 223.

^h § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum *Megaride* cohæret, *Isthmus* appellatur. In eo templum *Neptûni* est, ad quod ludi celebrantur *Isthmici*. Ibîdem in ipso *Peloponnēsi* adîtu, *Corinthus* sita est, urbs antiquissîma, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (*Acrocorinthon*^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opîbus florêret, maritimisque valêret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello *Achaïco*, quod *Români* cum *Græcis* gessêrunt, pulcherrîma urbs, quam *Cicëro* *Græciæ* lumen appellat, a *L. Mummio* expugnâta funditusque delêta est. Restituit eam *Julius Cæsar*, colonosque^c eò milîtes veterânos misit.

33. Nobîlis est in *Peloponnēso* urbs *Olympia*, templo *Jovis Olympii* ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, *Phidiæ* summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad *Alphêi* fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur *Olympici*, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ *Græciâ* concurritur.^e Ab his ludis *Græca* gens res gestas suas numêrat.

34. Nec *Sparta* prætereunda est, urbs nobilissîma, quam *Lycurgi* leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immînet mons *Taÿgêtus*, qui usque ad *Arcadiam* procurrit. Proxîmè urbem^h *Eurôtas* fluvius delabîtur, ad cujus ripas *Spartâni* se exercêre solêbant. In Sinum *Laconicum* effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium *Tænârum*, ubi altissimi specus, per quos *Orpheum* ad infêros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter *Græciam* *Asiamque* patens

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5,) R. 5.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^c § 269.^e § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.^a Animas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a judicibus^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formōsæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrâ munita et arte, quæ cūm^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

^a § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cæssander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ^a Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corporea pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis aurorque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quod quis^e plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^h habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro supra dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply faciunt.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, (c.)

^f § 245, II

^g § 256.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

ⁱ § 225. III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^a jucundas. Placidus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos * appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^c noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^d brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^e eos^f tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul- tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab ori- ente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsulā, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^g quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā sepārat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,[†] ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^c § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4

^d § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium princîpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenōso circumdātus littōre, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populōrum, qui circâ habitant, Axēnus appellātus fuisse dicîtur; postea, mollitis illōrum moribus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littōre Ponti, in Mariandynōrum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercūle, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerbērus ab Hercūle extractus fuisse dicîtur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arctissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitavērint,^d inediâ totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulū Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarū expeditio illustrāvit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitatē divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eīque vicinū Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatē statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilē^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerāri solet. Totius templi longitūdo est quadringentōrum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitūdo ducentōrum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numēro, sexaginta pedum altitudīne; ex iis triginta sex cælātæ. Opēri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 277, R. 7.

^f § 206, (3.)

^g § 224.

^h § 211, R. 6.

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellāta,^a et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs^b bello, quod per decem annos cum universā *Græciâ* gessit, clarissīma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simōis*, amnes famā quān naturā majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen* deārum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes *Rhœtēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajācis*, qui ibi post certāmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrāque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*^b *Cares* sunt finitimi, populus armōrum^c bellique adeo amans, ut aliēna etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivōrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitā^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contūsa cum aquā miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquā^e limpidissimā et frigidissimā, in quo *Alexander Macēdo* quum lavāret,^f parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singulārem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredientiⁱ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

^a § 209, R. 4.

^b § 245, I.

^c § 262.

^d § 222.

^e § 211, R. 6.

^f § 184, 2.

^g § 213.

^h § 229, R. 4, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, marimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocantur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arabum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Romanis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriana et Arabia. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tōlérant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babilon nomen dedit, Chaldaicârum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeari dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius op̄is ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^e permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^f ambitu;^g super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^h India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniae, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interioraⁱ Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia^j oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arborea tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

^a § 236.^c § 233.^e § 212, R. 3, N. 4.^b § 119, III.^f § 211, R. 6.^j § 272.^d § 249, I.^g § 250.^k § 256.^h § 256, R. 16.ⁱ § 204.^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; * alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebatur, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natus,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II.

^e § 205, R. 3.

^f § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militānt et turres armatorū in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armātos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissimā materiā adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem, in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxīmē odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maximē adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferē exæquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimē reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberātur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eādē est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eiūque innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipuē maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littōre stantibus trahitur. In mari testudīnes conchylis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indīci oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondère. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicuntur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret, in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrum,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidein urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minū8 quā in flumīne hominīb8 infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguę usu cāret; dentium plures habet ordīnes; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerūmque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguīb8 etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum eapit ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per eadem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicīt8 habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritę in insulā Nili habitantes, dirę huic belluę^a obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnitū; rostro resimo, caudā et dentib8 aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, pręterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suę ludis^d Romę ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et natūrę opēra. Inter ea, quę manīb8 hominū facta sunt, emīnent pyramīdes, quarum maxīmę sunt et celeberrīmę in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quę Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hęc octo jugēra soli occūpat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^b § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^c § 279, 7

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmârum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publicâ monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothecis condendis occasionem dedit membranas^e Pergami invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolârū Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepiunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

^a § 120, 2.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 275, I.

^d § 249.

^e § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse^a capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum^{*} intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiani vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare posita eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] alterum [*thalamum*] intrasse laetum est.

^a § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exîtum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterûm regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quàm incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Afrîca. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuërat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse* dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte fervet,^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigīdus; per meridiem maxīmè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proximi his popūli urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccārum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabūlo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferārum Afrīca feracissīma. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluārum genus Eurōpa ignōrat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostrātis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summā fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immōtam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eā flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quàm dū spectari potest; in silvis acerrīmo cursu fertur. Vulnerātus percussōrem novit,^d et in quantālībet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domātur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip pīcis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudīnem equitis equo^e in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Ceterū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latere existiment. Pennæ eōrum quærentur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes generat vicēnūm^a cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes^{*} præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illâ dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondēre suo elidit.

^a § 119, III.

^{*} Supply *illos*

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> active.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequentative.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>inc.</i> inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>ind.</i> indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>pret.</i> preteritive.
<i>d.</i> doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>def.</i> defective.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>subs.</i> substantive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of *Aulus*.
§ 328.

A, *ab*, *abs*, *prep.* *from* : *ab oriente*,
on the east : *a meridie*, *on the*
south. Before the agent of a
passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.

Abdera, æ, *f.* a maritime town of
Thrace.

Abditus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*
hidden ; *concealed* ; *removed* ;
secret ; *from*

Abdo, *abdere*, *abdid*i, *abditum*, *a.*
(*ab* & *do*, § 172,) *to remove*
from view ; *to hide* ; *to con-*
ceal.

Abduco, *abducere*, *abduxi*, *ab-*

ductum, *a.* (*ab* & *duco*), *to lead*
away.

Abductus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*abduco*.)
Abeo, *abire*, *abii*, *abitum*, *irr. n.*
(*ab* & *eo*), *to go away* ; *to de-*
part.

Aberro, *ære*, *avi*, *atum*, *n.* (*ab* &
erro), *to stray* ; *to wander* ;
to lose the way.

Abiectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* *from*
Abjicio, *abjicere*, *abjici*, *abjec-*
tum, *a.* (*ab* & *jacio*, § 172,) *to cast*,
to cast away ; *to*
throw aside.

Abluo, *ere*, *i*, *tum*, *a.* (*ab* & *luo*),
to wash away ; *to purify*.

- Abrumpo**, **abruptère**, **abrûpi**, **abruptum**, a. *to break.*
- Abscindo**, **abscindère**, **abscîdi**, **abscissum**, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*
- Absens**, **tis**, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*
- Absolvo**, **absolvère**, **absolvi**, **absolutum**, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*
- Absorbeo**, **absorbère**, **absorbui** & **absorpsi**, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*
- Absterreo**, **ère**, **ui**, **îtum**, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*
- Abstinencia**, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*
- Abstineo**, **abstinère**, **abstinui**, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*
- Absum**, **abesse**, **abfui**, **irr.** n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*
- Absûmo**, **absumère**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*
- Absumptus**, a, um, part. (absumo.)
- Absurdus**, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, *deaf; senseless, senseless; absurd.*
- Abundantia**, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*
- Abundo**, **äre**, **âvi**, **âtum**, n. (ab & undo, *to boil, to overflow; to abound.*
- Abÿla**, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*
- Ac**, **atque**, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.
- Acca**, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*
- Accêdo**, **accedère**, **accessi**, **accessum**, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*
- Accendo**, **accendère**, **accendi**, **accensum**, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*
- Accensus**, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*
- Acceptus**, a, um, part. (accipio.)
- Accessus**, ùs, m. (accêdo,) *approach; access; accession.*
- Accîdo**, **ère**, **i**, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*
- Accipio**, **accipère**, **accêpi**, **acceptum**, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipère finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbo, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimè, adv. sup. *See Acriter.*

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropòlis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, ùs, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead ; to bring : in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so ; therefore ; so much ; to such a degree ; so very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to ; to adhere ; to adjoin ; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit ; to apply ; to use ; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto ; yet ; as yet ; still.*
- Adīmo, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to ; entrance ; access ; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin ; to lie near ; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join ; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvare, adjūvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist ; to help ; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant ; an assistant.*
- Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer ; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admīror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit ; to allow ; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very ; much ; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish ; to warn ; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to ; to move to.*
- Adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young ; subs. a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow ; to increase ; to grow up.*
- Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt ; to take for a son ; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscendere, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*

Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gere, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from **Ad- or as- sto**, stare, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulator, oris, m. (adulor,) *a flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advēho, advehere, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*

Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

Adveniens, tis, part. from **Advenio**, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep. *against ; towards.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advoco, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*

Advolo, are, avi, atum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, are, avi, atum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, atis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelago.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ; infirm ; diseased.*

Ægrè, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*

Ægritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.

Ælius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

Æmilius, i, m. *the name of several noble Romans of the gens Æmilia, or Æmilian tribe.*

Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation; rivalry; competition.*

Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous.*

Æmulus, i, m. *a rival; a competitor.*

Ænéas, æ, m. *a Trojan prince, the son of Venus and Anchises.*

Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen.*

Enos, i, f. § 29, 2; *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, named after its founder, Æneas.*

Æolis, idis, f. *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between Troas and Ionia.*

Æqualis, e, adj. *equal.*

Æqualiter, adv. *equally.*

Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity; justice; moderation.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal: æquus animus, or æqua mens, equanimity.*

Æër, is, m. *the air; the atmosphere.*

Ærarium, i, n. *the treasury; from*

Æs, æris, n. *brass; money.*

Æschylus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek tragic poet.*

Æsculapius, i, m. *the son of Apollo, and god of medicine.*

Æstas. ātis, f. *summer.*

Æstimandus, a, um, part. *to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from*

Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.*

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be very hot.*

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent.*

Æstus, ūis, m. *heat.*

Ætas, ātis, f. *age.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal; immortal.*

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator.*

Æthiops, ōpis, m. *an Ethiopian.*

Ætna, æ, f. *a volcanic mountain in Sicily.*

Ævum, i, n. *time; an age.*

Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, *of Africa.*

Affābrē, adv. *artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.*

Affectus, a, um, part. *affected; afflicted.*

Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) *to bring; to carry.*

Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.*

Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever*

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.
- Affinis**, e, adj. neighboring; contiguous.
- Affinis**, is, c. a relation.
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) to affirm; to confirm.
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Afflatus**, us, m. a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.
- Africa**, æ, f. Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.
- Africānus**, i, m. the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.
- Africus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Africa; African.
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.
- Agathyrsi**, ōrum, m. pl. a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) a small farm.
- Agēnor**, ōris, m. a king of Phœnicia.
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.
- Agger**, ēris, m. a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.
- Aggredior**, edi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) to go to; to attack.
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. having attacked.
- Agitator**, ōris, m. a driver; from
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) to drive; to agitate; to revolve.
- Aglāus**, i, m. a very poor Arcadian.
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. from
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) to recognize; to know.
- Agnus**, i, m. a lamb.
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.
- Agricōla**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) a husbandman; a farmer.
- Agricultura**, æ, f. agriculture.
- Agrigentum**, i, n. a town upon

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 184, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, âcis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alacer, âcris, âcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albânus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albânus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albânus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albula, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admêtus.*
- Alcibiâdes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinoüs, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyöne, es, f. *the daughter of Æöus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyönes,*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonêus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienâtus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliêno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliênus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
 Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
 Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
 Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
 Allia, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
 Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
 Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
 Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
 Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
 Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
 Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
 Alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
 Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Triton and Terra.*
 Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
 Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
 Alpinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
 Altē, iūs, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
 Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
 Alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
 Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
 Altitūdo, inis, f. *height; from*
 Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
 Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
 Alveus, i, m. *a channel.*
 Alvus, i, f. *the belly.*
 Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
 Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
 Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
 Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
 Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
 Ambitus, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
 Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
 Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
 Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship; from*
 Amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
 Amissus, a, um, part. from
 Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-
 sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;
 to relinquish.*
 Ammon, ònis, m. *a surname of
 Jupiter, to whom, under this
 name, a temple was erected in
 the Lybian desert.*
 Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*
 Amo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to love.*
 § 155.
 Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;
 delightful.*
 Amor, ôris, m. (amo,) *love.*
 Amphinômus, i, m. *a Catanean,
 distinguished for his filial af-
 fection.*
 Amphion, ònis, m. *a son of Ju-
 piter and Antiope, and the
 husband of Niobe. He is
 fabled to have built Thebes
 by the sound of his lyre.*
 Amplè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *amply ;
 (amplus.)*
 Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.
 (amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to
 embrace.*
 Amplexus, a, um, part. *having
 embraced ; embracing.*
 Amplio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to
 enlarge.*
 Ampliùs, adv. (amplè,) *more.*
 Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimùs,)
*great ; abundant ; large ; spa-
 cious.*
 Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius
 Procas, and brother of Nu-
 mitor.*
 Amyclæ, ârum, f. pl. *a town upon
 the western coast of Italy, near
 Fundi.*
 Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,
 and king of Bebrycia.*
 An, adv. *whether ; or.*
 Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated
 lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*
 Anâpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the
 brother of Amphinomus.*
 Anaxagôras, æ, m. *a philoso-
 pher of Clazomene, a city of
 Ionia.*
 Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ;
 doubtful.*
 Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the
 father of Æneas.*
 Anchōra, or Anôcra, æ, f. *an
 anchor.*
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ;
 a maid.*
 Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth
 king of Rome.*
 Andriacus, i, m. *a person of mean
 birth, called also Pseudophi-
 lippus, on account of his pre-
 tending to be Philip, the son of
 Persis, king of Macedon.*
 Andromêda, æ, f. *the daughter
 of Cepheus and Cassiope, and
 wife of Perseus.*
 Ango, angère, anxî, a. *to trouble ;
 to disquiet ; to torment ; to
 vex.*
 Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-
 pent.*

Angŭlus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustia, ārum, f. pl. *narrowness ; a narrow pass ; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow ; limited ; straitened ; pinching.*

Ānīma, æ, f. *breath ; life ; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (ānīmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend ; to observe ; to notice.*

Ānīmāl, ālis, n. (ānīma,) *an animal.*

Animōsus, a, um, adj. *courageous ; bold ; undaunted ; from*

Ānīmus, i, m. *the mind ; disposition ; spirit ; courage ; a design : unq ānīmo, unanimously : mihi est ānīmus, I have a mind.*

Ānio, ēnis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectĕre, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex ; to tie or fasten to.*

Annŭlus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & numĕro,) *to number ; to reckon ; to reckon among.*

Annuo, -nuĕre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent ; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual ; yearly ; lasting a year.*

Anser, ĕris, m. *a goose.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose : ova, goose-eggs.*

Antĕ, adv. *before ; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before ; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellĕre, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel ; to surpass ; to exceed ; to be superior to.*

Antepōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer ; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepōno.)

Antĕquam, adv. *before ; before that.*

Antigōnus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiochus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antiope, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient ; old ; of long continuance.*

Antipāter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

Apeninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*

Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*

Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*

Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)

Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*

Apis, is, f. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

Apparatus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*

Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*

Appellandus, a, um, part. from

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*

Appendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*

Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*

Appēto, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*

Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*

Appōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*

Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*

Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*

Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*

Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*

Aqua, æ, f. *water.*

Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*

Aquila, æ, f. *an eagle.*

Aquilo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*

Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*

Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*

Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*

Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*
Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.

Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*

Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus**, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor**, & **Arbos**, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca**, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia**, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas**, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, *an Arcadian*.
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus**, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas**, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctūs**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus**, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea**, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens**, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo**, ardēre, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus**, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna**, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus**, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa**, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum**, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias**, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus**, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi**, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos**, i, n. sing., & **Argi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum**, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobŭlus**, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles**, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma**, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus**, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia**, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
 Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
 Armentum, i, n. a herd.
 Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
 Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
 Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
 Arreptus, a, um, part. from
 Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.
 Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
 Ars, tia, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
 Arsi. See Ardeo.
 Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
 Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
 Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
 Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
 Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
 Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Cræusa.
 Ascendo. See Adscendo.
 Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
 Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
 Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
 Asinus, i, m. an ass.
 Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
 Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.
 Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
 As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
 Aspicio. See Adspicio.
 Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
 Assecutus, a, um, part. from
 As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
 As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
 As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
 Assisto. See Adsisto.
 Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
 Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
 Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
 Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
 Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia*.
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean*.
- Atque, conj. *and*.
- Atrocîter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
- Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
- Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
- Attingo, -tingêre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
- Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented*.
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate*.
- Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
- Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
- Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
- Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænômen among the Romans*.
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auris, is, f. *the ear*.

Aurum, i, n. *gold*.

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds*.

Ausus, a, um, part. (*audeo*), *daring; having dared*.

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or*; *aut—aut, either—or*.

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet*.

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*.

Auxi. See *Augeo*.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance*.

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous*.

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away*.

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away*.

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built*.

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicātrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away*.

Aviculā, æ, f. dim. (*avis*), *a small bird*.

Avidus, a, um, adj. (*ior, issimus*), *ravenous; greedy; eager*.

Avis, is, f. *a bird*.

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco), *to call away, to divert, to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. *from*

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (*avello*).

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle*.

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather*.

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek "Ἀξενος, *inhospitable*;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates*.

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon*.

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry*.

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine*.

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna*.

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna*.

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff*.

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis*.

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrāda**, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista**, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus**, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus**, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus**, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitūdo**, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ**, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon**, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus**, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua**, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum**, i. n. *war.*
- Belus**, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benē**, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimē,) *well; finely; very: benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium**, i, n. (benē & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia**, æ, f. (benē & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignē**, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus**, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia**, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia**, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias**, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priēne, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca**, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo**, bibēre, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus**, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini**, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes**, ēdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis**, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia**, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, ātis, f. *goodness ; excellence ; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good ; happy ; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.*
- Boreālis, e, adj. *northern ; from*
- Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*
- Borysthēnes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthēnis, Idis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox ; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphōrus, or Bospōrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphōrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphōrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *short ; brief.*
- Brevitas, ātis, f. *shortness ; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*
- Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*
- Britannus, a, um, adj. *British : Britanni, the Britons.*
- Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice ; the shortest day.*
- Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
- Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
- Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Bucephālus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
- Bucephālos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
- Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphōrus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of Pontus.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.

Cado, cadēre, cecidi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of Campania, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. Cæcuban; of Cæcūbum.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.

Cæsar, âris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten

Caius, i, m. a Roman prænōmen.

Calais, is, m. a son of Boreas.

Calamitas, âtis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abjla in Africa.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; Calydonian.

Camelus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) a Roman general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field the Campus Martius.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of - England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal,) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrene, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo, carpere, carpei, carptum, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre, arum, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagera, a town of Spain.
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.
- Casa, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca, æ, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
- Caseus, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander, dri, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiöpe, es, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigatus, a, um, part. from
- Castigo, are, avi, atum, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum, i, n. a castle: castra, örüm, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus, us, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catana, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catana; Catanean.
- Catiënus, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato, onis, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catulus, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Latatian tribe.
- Catulus, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucasus, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda, æ, f. a tail.
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula, æ, f. a fold.
- Causa, æ, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causâ est, or causa est, is the reason: ali-

- cujus rei causâ, for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes**, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo**, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun; cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna**, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus**, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi.** See **Cædo**.
- Cecidi.** See **Cado**.
- Cecini.** See **Cano**.
- Cecropia**, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops**, òpia, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo**, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celèber**, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus**, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas**, âtis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renowned.*
- Celëbro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas**, âtis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter**, adv. (iûs, rîmè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus**, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ**, ârum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo**, cre, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor**, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus**, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius**, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census**, ûs, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centēni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies**, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum**, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio**, ònis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia**, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe.* [nia.]
- Cepi.** See **Capio**.
- Cera**, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbërus**, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum**, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ĕris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, inis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrūm, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceyx, ycis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ĕris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnāmun, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus**, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdatus**, a, um, part. from **Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circum eo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circum eo.)
- Circunjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic; corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*
Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*
Cleopătra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
Cloăca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*
Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*
Cn., *an abbreviation of*
Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*
Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*
Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*
Cœlum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*
Cœna, æ, f. *a supper.*
Cœpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*
Cœptus, a, um, part. *begun.*
Coerceo, ere, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*
Cogitatio, ōnis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
Cogito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*
Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
Cognōmen, inis, n. *a surname; from*
Cognosco, -noscere, -nōvi, -nītum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causā, to try or decide a suit at law.*
Cogo, cogere, coēgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*
Cohæreo, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*
Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibītum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back; to restrain.*
Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*
Colchi, ōrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
Collābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
Collāre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*
Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
Collēga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -lĕgi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocātus, a, um, part. from
- Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colĕre, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colōnus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ōris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbāre, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combūro, -urĕre, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comĕdo, edĕre, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comĕtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comītans, tis, part. (comītor.)
- Comitātus, a, um, part. from
- Comītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & memōro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuĕre, -minui, -minūtum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminūtus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittĕre, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: praelium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : copiis commissis, *forces being engaged.*
- Commoditas, âtis, f. (commôdus,) *a convenience ; commodiousness.*
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage ; gain.*
- Commorior, -môri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.*
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -môtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.*
- Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from*
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common* : in -commûne consulêre, *to consult for the common good.*
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulum, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force* : in fugam, *to put to flight.*
- Compensô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate ; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn ; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend* : complecti amôre, *to love.*
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ; composed ; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ; to permit ; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concipio,) *conceived ; couched ; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylum, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, ônis, f. (concio,) *an*

assembly; an assembly of the people.

Concipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*

Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*

Concitor, ōris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*

Concōquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*

Concordia, æ, f. (concor,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*

Concrēdo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*

Concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*

Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together; concurratur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*

Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*

Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*

Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*

Conditus, a, um, part. *from*

Condo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*

Condūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*

Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)

Confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*

Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*

Configo, -figere, -fixi, -fictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*

Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*

Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*

Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)

Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*

Congero, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: conjurāti, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjuro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Consensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: sibi mortem consciscere, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See Consido.

Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecutus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: pugnam, *to join battle; to fight.*

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice*:

- a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stīti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand; to consist.*
- Consōlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort; to console.*
- Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspectus, ūs, m. *a sight; a view.*
- Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm; determined; constant; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stīti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of: constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct; to build; to compose; to form; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suēvi, -suētum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetūdo, inis, f. *habit; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular: vir consulāris, one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) *to advise together; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

(con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*

Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*

Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*

Contĕro, -terĕre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*

Contĭnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*

Contineo, -tinĕre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*

Contingo, -tingĕre, cūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*

Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*

Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*

Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)

Contradico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to*

speak against; to contradict; to oppose.

Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*

Contrāho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*

Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*

Contueor, -tuĕri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*

Contundo, -tundĕre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*

Contūsus, a, um, part.

Convalesco, -valescĕre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*

Convenio, -venire, -vĕni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*

Converto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*

Conversus, a, um, part.

Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse.*

Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvĕre, -volvi, -volūtum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coöperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiosè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *copiously; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquĕre, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of; before: adv. openly.*
- Corcȳra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolānus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; *a horn.*
- Corōna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, ōris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigĕre, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrōsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of consul;
- Coss.**, of consules; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremëra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescëre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See Cresco.
- Crimen**, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cruz,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudelis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Cruz**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See Curro.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i; m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when; cum — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
 Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
 Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
 Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
 Cupiens, tis, part. from
 Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
 Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
 Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
 Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
 Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
 Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
 Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
 Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
 Currus, ûs, m. *a chariot.*
 Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
 Cursus, ûs, m. *a course; a running.*
 Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
 Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
 Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
 Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
 Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
 Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
 Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
 Cyclopes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
 Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
 Cyllêne, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
 Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
 Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
 Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
 Cynocéphalæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thesaly.*
 Cynocéphali, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
 Cynocéphalus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
 Cynosséma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
 Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
 Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
 Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Decláro**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decôquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decórus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decrétus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crévi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See Do.
- Dedidi**. See Dedo.
- Deditio**, ónis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict* or *devote one's self*.
- Deduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -látum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, évi, étum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, átis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defēro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delubrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthēnes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*

- Demum**, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique**, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens**, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus**, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus**, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio** or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor**, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo**, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus**, a, um, part. from
- Depopulor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo**, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus**, a, um, part.
- Depulso**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo**, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero**, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum**, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus**, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium**, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino**, -sinere, -sivi, -situm, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus**, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus**, a, um, part. from
- Desponso**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*
- Destino**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum**, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadéma, âtis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo.*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtôr, ôris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day; in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iùs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty; trouble; embarrassment; poverty.*
- Digītus**, i, m. *a finger; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignātus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing; thought worthy.*
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity; honor; office.*
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy; to vouchsafe; to design; from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy.*
- Dilanio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *diligently; carefully.*
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love.*
- Dimicatio**, ōnis, f. *a fight; a contest; a battle; from*
- Dimīco**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight: dimicatum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss; to let go.*
- Diogēnes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinôpe, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomēdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse.*
- Diremptūrus**, a, um, part. (dirīmo,) *about to decide.*
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirīmo**, -imère, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide; to part; to separate; to decide.*
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to sack; to destroy.*
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rūtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy; to overthrow; to raze.*
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful; terrible; direful; ominous.*
- Dirūtus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discēdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart; to go away.*
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces.*
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipūlus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil; a scholar.*
- Disco**, discēre, didīci, a. *to learn.*
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension; disagreement; discord.*
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance; to differ.*
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ; to disagree.*
- Disertè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *clearly; eloquently.*

- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
 Disputō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Disserō, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans, tia, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stare, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiae, arum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: poenas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, ae, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona, ae, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domīna, æ, f. (domīnus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Domīnus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1; *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. *Druids,*
- priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, ei, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide. a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Ia.

Ebībo, -bibere, -bībi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. *See* Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egero, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregie, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elabor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elēphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cäyster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Aldeus, and brother of Otos.*

Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*

Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*

Epistōla, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

Epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*

Epŭlum, i, n. sing., & Epŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*

Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*

Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*

Equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*

Equus, i, m. *a horse.*

Eram, Ero, &c. *See § 153.*

Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)

Erga, prep. *towards.*

Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*

Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*

Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*

Erōdo, -rodere, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*

Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*

Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*

Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio.)

Esse, Essem, &c. *See Sum.*

Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*

Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*

Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*

Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*

Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*

Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*

Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*

Eumēnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*

Euphēmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*

Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*

Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*

Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus, i, m. (from Εὐξείνιος, *hospitable*;) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Everto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomītum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus, a, um, part. (exīgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanīmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anīma,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco, -ardescēre, -arsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out*
- Exaspēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello, -celēre, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excido, -cidēre, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido, -cidēre, -cidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus, a, um, part.
- Excipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus, a, um, part. from
- Excīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (excīeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Exclūdo, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excólo, -colēre, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise*

- Excrucio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ārum, f. pl. (excūbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ōnis, f. (excūso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exēdo**, -edēre & -esse, -ēdi, -ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See **Exsequiæ**.
- Exerceo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ūs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximie**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exīmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ōnis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & aestimo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ūs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exoratus**, a, um, part. (exōro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exoro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 5.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expēdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ōnis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellere, -pūli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expeto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*
- Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*
- Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*
- Expröbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exséquor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up; to out; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*
- Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*
- Extinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*
- Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*
- Exto, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from*
- Extraho -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*
- Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrīco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulŏsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendŭs**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iēi, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iŭs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factŭrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *same; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiāris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustŭlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus* and *Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo**, *favère*, *favi*, *fautum*, *n.* to favor.
- Favor**, *ōris*, *m.* favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria**, *is*, *f.* a fever.
- Feci**. See **Facio**.
- Felicitas**, *ātis*, *f.* (*felix*, § 101, 1,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Feliciter**, *adv.* (*iūs*, *issimè*,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis**, *is*, *f.* a cat.
- Felix**, *icis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimius*,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina**, *æ*, *f.* a female; a woman.
- Femineus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera**, *æ*, *f.* a wild beast.
- Ferax**, *ācis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimius*,) (*fero*,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferè**, *adv.* almost; nearly; about: *ferè nullus*, scarcely any one.
- Ferens**, *tis*, *part.* (*fero*.)
- Ferinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fera*,) of wild beasts.
- Fero**, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*, *irr. a.* to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: *ferre manum*, to stretch forth; to extend: *ferunt*, they say.
- Feror**, *ferri*, *latus sum*, *pass.* to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: *fertur*, imp. it is said.
- Ferox**, *ōcis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimius*,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum**, *i*, *n.* iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis**, *e*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimius*,) (*fero*,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas**, *ātis*, *f.* fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula**, *æ*, *f.* a staff; a reed.
- Ferus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo**, *fervère*, *ferbui*, *n.* to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum**, *i*, *n.* a feast; from
- Festus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus**, *i* & *ūs*, *f.* a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis**, *e*, *adj.* faithful; from
- Fides**, *ēi*, *f.* fidelity; faith: in *fidem*, in confirmation: in *fidem accipere*, to receive under one's protection.
- Figō**, *figere*, *fixi*, *fixum*, *a.* to fix; to fasten.
- Filia**, *æ*, *f.* § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius**, *i*, *m.* § 52; a son.
- Findo**, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*, *a.* to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the Zuyder-zee.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, I. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, eris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

- be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortē, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovēre, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*
- Frango, frangēre, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn ; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush.*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuëram, &c. See **Sum**.

Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ónis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funále, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundère, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, éris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiósus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadix.*

Gaditánus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditánum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, âtis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. *See Gigno.*
- Genus, ëris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germanus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prosperè gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Rea.*
- Getæ, ârum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies, ëi, f. *ice.*
- Gladiâtor, ôris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.
 Glisco, ěre, n. *to increase*.
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.
 Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to boast*.
 Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus*.
 Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2.) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.
 Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*.
 Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.
 Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
 Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.
 Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.
 Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis*.
 Grassor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.
 Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agere grates, *to thank*.
 Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habere, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiā, *for the sake*.
 Gratulatus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratilor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*.
 Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.
 Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unhumble*; *some*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.
 Gravitas, ātis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.
 Graviter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.
 Gravo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.
 Gregatim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
 Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.
 Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.
 Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
 Gubernātor, ōris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.
 Gyārus, i, f. *one of the Cyclādes*.
 Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
 Gymnosophistæ, ārum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*.
 Habeo, ěre, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. habit; form; dress; attire; manner.
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) hitherto; thus far.
- Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Aleyōne.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hauri, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedēra, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelæus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercûles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, êdis, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
 Hero, ùs, (§ 69, E. 4,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
 Hespêrus, i, m. *a son of Iapêtus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiatus, ùs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hiberqus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
 Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiems, êmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiêro, ônis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolÿma, æ, f. & Hierosolÿma, ôrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ùs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistrâtus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomênes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
 Hippopotâmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispânus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodiêque, *to this day; to this time.*
 Hœdus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homêrus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorificè, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hith.r: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I., R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapëtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there ; here ; then.*
Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*
Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵκνος, a footstep ; a track.*
Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
Ictus, a, um, part.
Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*
Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*
Igitur, conj. *therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*
Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*
Ignobīlis, e, adj. (in & nobīlis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*
Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
Illātus, a, um, part. (from infero,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*
Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*
Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurements ; an enticement.*
Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*
Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*
Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*
Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
Imāgo, īnis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*
Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*
Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*
Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*
Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*
Immānis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immôtus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutâtus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immûto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pea,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impêtus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

- Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico**, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor**, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Implôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impôno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importûnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus**, a, um, part. (impôno.)
- Improbatus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Imprôbo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probo,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprôbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprûdens**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnâtûrus**, a, um, part. from
- Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*
- Impûnè**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) *in dies, from day to day*: *in eo esse, to be on the point of*: *in sublime, aloft.*
- Inânis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo**, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*
- Incîdens**, tis, part. from
- Incîdo**, -cidere, -cîdi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclûdo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle to encompass.*

- Inclûsus, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
- Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
- Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
- Incolûmis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
- Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsiderâtê, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
- Incredibilîter, adv. *incredibly.*
- Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
- Incrêpo, âre, ui, îtum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultê, adv. (iûs, issimê,) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incumbo, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
- Incurtio, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an invasion.*
- Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*
- India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
- Indico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
- Indictus, a, um, part.
- Indîcus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
- Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
- Indûco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
- Inductus, a, um, part.
- Induo, -duêre, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
- Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
- Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo, ire, ii, îtum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
- Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
- Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous; disgraceful.*
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant; a child.*
- Infēri**, ōrum, m. pl. *the infernal regions; Hades; Orcus; the infernal gods; the shades.*
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. *See Inferus.*
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against; to bring upon; to inflict upon: bellum, to make war upon.*
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low; humble.*
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest; to disturb; to molest; to vex; to plague; to trouble; to annoy; from*
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile; inimical.*
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix; to fasten; to drive in.*
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite; unbounded; vast; immense: infinitum argenti, an immense quantity of silver: infinita nobilitas, a vast number.*
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak; infirm.*
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame; to excite; to stimulate; to animate.*
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon; puffed up.*
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict.*
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon.*
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth.*
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces; to disannul; to make void.*
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in: infunditur, it empties.*
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition; genius; talents; character.*
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great; very great.*
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born; free; noble; ingenuous.*
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in; to enter; to come in; to walk; to walk upon; to go.*
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade; to assail; to pour down; to fall upon suddenly.*
- Inhæreo**, -hærere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in: cogitationibus, to be fixed or lost in thought.*
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for; to desire.*
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical; hostile.*
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy.*

- Iniquè, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initurus, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio, -jicere, -jéci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innâto, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopus, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In- or im- primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam, or Inquo, def. *I say ;*
§ 183, 5.
- Inquino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro, -quirere, -quistvi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania, æ, f. (insânus,) *madness.*
- Insanio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus, a, um, part.
- Insectum, i, n. (insêco,) *an insect.*
- Inséquens, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insêquor, -sêqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insîdens, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo, -sidere, -sêdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ, ârum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians, tis, part. *from*
- Insidior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto, -sistere, -stîti, -stîtum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insôlens, tis, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institūtum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stūti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -captum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to
put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intūmus,
§ 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the inte-
rior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. cast be-
*tween: anno interjecto, a year
having intervened; a year af-
ter.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw be-
tween.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,)
*ruin; destruction: ad inter-
neciōnem, with a general mas-
sacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & no-
dus,) *the space between two
knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal:*
*mare internum, the Mediter-
ranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & reg-
num,) *an interregnum; a va-
cancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in-
ter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (in-
ter & sum,) *to be present
at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-
lum,) *an interval; a space; a
distance.*

Interveniens, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come be-
tween; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in &
texo,) *to interweave.*

Intūmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp.
interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost;
inmost; intimate; familiar;
much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in &
trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (intro & duco,) *to
lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an en-
trance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in &
tueor,) *to look upon; to con-
sider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccus-
tomed; unusual; extraordi-
nary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum,
a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to
attack; to assail; to fall up-
on.*

Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum,
a. (in & venio,) *to find; to
get; to procure; to obtain;
to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in
& vestigo,) *to investigate; to
trace or find out; to discover*

- Invicem, adv. (in & vicia,) *mutually*; *in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenthrable*; *invulnerable*.
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hated*.
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. a *guest*.
- Invito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable*.
- Invoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke*.
- Iones, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or simply *he*; *she*; *it*: et ipse, *he also*; before a verb of the first or second person, *I*; thou: ego ipse, *I myself*; tu ipse, *thou thyself*, &c.
- Ira, æ, f. *anger*; *rage*.
- Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Irâtus, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable*.
- Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*.
- Irretitus, part. *entangled*; *caught*.
- Irridens, tis, part. from
- Irrideo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at*.
- Irrigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten*.
- Irrito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite*.
- Irruens, tis, part. from
- Irruo, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack*.
- Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point*.
- Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

- person or thing; he; she; it.*
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmīcus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*
- Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itāque, adv. *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itērum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itīdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. See Eo.
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (acio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*
- Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
- Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubēre, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judea.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judea:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*
- Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ðnia, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiõsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, are, avi, atum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitatis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andrius.*
- Juvenis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvenis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, utis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

- L., *an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.*
- Labor, & Labos, ðris, m. *labor ; toil.*
- Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*
- Laboriõsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*
- Labõro, are, avi, atum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*
- Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*
- Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*
- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*
- Lacedæmon, ðnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*
- Laceratus, a, um, part. from

- Lacēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessiūs**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædere, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapicidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, īdis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latè**, adv. (iūs, issīmè,) *widely; extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ēris, m. *a brick.*
- Latercūlus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitūdo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, ēris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.
- Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.
- Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.
- Lautè, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.
- Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Ænëas.
- Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by Ænëas.
- Lavo, lavâre & lavère, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavâtum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.
- Leœna, æ, f. a lioness.
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abÿdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
- Lebes, ètis, m. a kettle; a caldron.
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.
- Leda, æ, f. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helëna.
- Legatio, ònis, f. (lego, âre,) an embassy.
- Legâtus, i, m. (lego, âre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.
- Legio, ònis, f. (lego, ère,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.
- Legislâtor, òris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.
- Lëgo, legère, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.
- Lëmânus, i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.
- Leo, ònis, m. a lion.
- Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.
- Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.
- Lepûs, òris, m. a hare.
- Letâlis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from
- Letum, i, n. acath.
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.
- Levitas, âtis, f. lightness.
- Levo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.
- Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.
- Libenter, adv. willingly.
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.
- Liber, libëra, libërum, adj. free.
- Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libèri**, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libéro**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, àtis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. a name common among the Romans.
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licèt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienósus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ùris, m. a *Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian; mare, the gulf of Genõa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
- Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. a *strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littëra**, or **Litëra**, æ, f. a *letter of the alphabet; (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or **Litus**, òris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. a *locust.*
- Longè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitúdo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
- Locútus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutúrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locútus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. a *coat of mail, corselet; breast-plate; cuirass*
- Lorum**, i, n. a *thong.*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, īnis, f. *lust; desire.*
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron; the wife of Collatinus.*
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*
 Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*
 Lumen, īnis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*
 Lustrum, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purify;*

fy; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catūlus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lycomēdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*
 Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
 § 328.
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. of *Macedonia*; *Macedonian*; also, *an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness*; *decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactātus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to sacrifice*; *to slay.*
- Macūla**, æ, f. *a spot*; *a stain.*
- Madeo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be moist*; *to be wet.*
- Mænādes**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus*; *bacchants*; *bacchanals.*
- Mæōtis**, Idis, adj. *Mæotian*: *palus Mæōtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. *maximè*, § 194,) *more*; *rather*; *better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher*; *a master*: *magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistrātus**, ūs, m. *a magistracy*; *a civil office*; *a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently*; *splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence*; *splendor*; *grandeur*; from
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent*; *splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness*; *magnitude*; *size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly*; *very*; *earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. *major*, sup. *maximus*,) *great*; *large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater*; *the elder.*
- Majōres**, um, m. pl. *forefathers*; *ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (pejūs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly*; *ill*; *hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile*; *to rail at*; *to abuse*; *to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling*; *railing*; *scurrilous*; *abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked*; *hurtful*; *mischievous*; *injurious*:—subs. *an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer*; *to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *pessimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.
- Mando**, mandere, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.
- Mando**, are, avi, atum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandare marmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—*adv. early in the morning*.
- Maneo**, ere, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Mano**, are, avi, atum, n. *to flow*.
- Mansuefacio**, -facere, -feci, -factum, a. (*mansues* & *facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.
- Mansuefio**, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantinæa**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.
- Manubiæ**, arum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (*manus* & *mitto*), *to set free, at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.
- Manus**, us, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.
- Mapale**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea*.
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl*.
- Mariandyni**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*: *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ, naval forces*.
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband*.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.
- Marmor**, oris, n. *marble*.
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.
- Marsi**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tivinus*.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*
- Maximè**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*
- Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maxīmus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*
- Medicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*
- Meditor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Mehercūè**, adv. *by Hercules; truly certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus** & -āger, gri, m. a king of Calydonia.
Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) better.
Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) better.
Membrāna, æ, f. a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.
Membrum, i, n. a limb; a member.
Memīni, def. pret. § 183; I remember; I relate.
Memor, ōris, adj. mindful.
Memorābilis, e, adj. memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.
Memoria, æ, f. memory.
Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to remember; to say; to mention.
Memphis, is, f. a large city of Egypt.
Mendacium, i, n. a falsehood; from
Mendax, ācis, adj. false; lying.
Menelāus, i, m. a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.
Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.
Mens, tis, f. the mind; the will; the understanding.
Mensis, is, m. a month.
Mentio, ōnis, f. (memīni,) mention or a speaking of.
Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.
Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) a merchant; a trader.
Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, 7; merchandise; trade.
Mercātus, ūs, m. a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.
Mercēs, ēdis, f. (mereo,) wages; a reward; a price.
Mercurius, i, m. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.
Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. to deserve; to gain; to acquire.
Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. to deserve; to earn.
Mergo, mergere, mersi, mersum, a. to sink; to dip under.
Meridiānus, a, um, adj. southern; south; at noon-day; from
Meridies, iēi, m. (medius & dies,) noon; mid-day; south.
Meritō, adv. with reason; with good reason; deservedly.
Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) merit; desert.
Mersi. See Mergo.
Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
Merula, æ, f. a blackbird.
Merx, cis, f. merchandise.
Messis, is, f. (meto,) the harvest.
Meta, æ, f. a goal; a limit.
Metagonium, i, n. a promontory in the northern part of Africa.
Metallum, i, n. metal; a mine.

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep. to measure.**
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto, metère, messui, messum, a. to reap; to mow.**
- Metuo, metuère, metui, a. to fear; from**
- Metus**, ūs, m. *fear.*
- Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico, âre, ui, n. to shine.**
- Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. to remove; to migrate; to wander.**
- Mihi. See Ego.**
- Miles, itis, c. a soldier; the soldiery.**
- Milētus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. to serve in war.**
- Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.*
- Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet: ad quintum milliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiades**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ, ârum, f. pl. § 96; threats.**
- Minâtus**, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) least; at least; not at all.**
- Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, i, n (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to. threaten; to menace.**
- Minor, ôris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) less; smaller; weaker.**
- Minos, ôis, m. a son of Europa, and king of Crete.**
- Minuo, minuère, minui, minūtum, a. to diminish.**
- Minus, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) less: quò minus or quominus, that—not.**
- Miraculum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis, e, adj. wonderful; astonishing.**
- Mirâtus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Miror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, ëra, ërum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (misëror.)
- Misereor**, miserëri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misëret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misëret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misëror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittëre, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittëre se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mænia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mænus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrëre, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mæris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.*
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ëre, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.*

Monimentum or -umentum, i, n.

§ 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*

Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*

Monstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*

Mora, æ, f. *delay.*

Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*

Mordax, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*

Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*

Mores. *See Mos.*

Moriens, tis, part. from

Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*

Moror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*

Morôsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*

Mors, tis, f. *death.*

Morsus, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*

Mortâlis, e, adj. *mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori-or.) *dead.*

Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*

Mossÿni, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*

Motus, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*

Motus, a, um, part. from

Movco. movère, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite.*

Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*

Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

Muliëbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*

Mulier, ëris, f. *a woman.*

Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*

Multo or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*

Multò, & Multùm, adv. *much; by far.*

Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*

Mummius, i, m. *a Roman general.*

Mundus, i, in. *the world; the universe.*

Muniendus, a, um, part. from

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*

Munus, ëris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*

Murâlis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*

Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*

Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*
 Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.
 Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
 Narro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
 Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
 Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
 Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
 Natâlis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
 Natans, tis, part. from
 Nato, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
 Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.*
 § 126, 4.
 Natûra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*
 Naturâlis, e, adj. *natural.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
 Natus, i, m. *a son.*
 Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
 Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
 Navâlis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
 Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
 Navigatio, ônis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*
 Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
 Navigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on ; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest ; lest that ; that — not : ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic : in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation ; in *indirect* questions, *whether* : in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not ; but not ; neither ; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary : —subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity ; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill ; to destroy ; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety ; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect ; not to care for ; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny ; to refuse ; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business ; labor ; pains ; difficulty : facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one ; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest ; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither ; nor ; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot ; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138 ; *lest any one ; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, Idis, f. *a Nereid ; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of ; not to know ; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two ; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing : nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile ; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great ; excessive ; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*
 Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
 Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*
 Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
 Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
 Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
 No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*
 Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*
 Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
 Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to enoble; to make famous.*
 Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*
 Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.
 Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*
 Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
 Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling; the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive, by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.*
 Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
 Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*
 Non, adv. *not.*
 Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*
 Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*
 Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*
 Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*
 Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
 Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
 Nos. *See Ego.*
 Nosco, noscère, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.
 Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*
 Notans, tis, part. from
 Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*
 Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*
 Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
 Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*
 Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
 Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*
 Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
 Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. *ius, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Nupiantini, òrum, m. pl. *Nu-
mantines; the people of Nu-
mantia.*
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a
god.*
- Numëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to
count; to number; to reckon;
from*
- Numërus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Nu-
midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of
Rhea Silvia, and grandfather
of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam,
even now; still.*
- Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to
name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials;
marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be
nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour-
ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a god-
dess presiding over fountains,
groves, or rivers, &c.*

O.

- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for; on account of;
before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor-
mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to
fall asleep; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw
over; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread
over; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob &
audio,) *to obey; to comply
with; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ère, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Obiectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Obliquē, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. See Offero.
- Obviām, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviām, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

- Occidentālis, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cado,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido, occidēre, occidi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occēcātus, a, um, part. from
- Occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Octūlus, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Œnomāus, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Œta, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, eris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintily.*
- Oportet, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportünus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, -pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimë, adv. (sup. of benë,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimüs, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, eris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracülum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, önis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätor, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbëlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, are, avi, atum, a. *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, are, avi, atum, a. *to order; to ordain; to arrange.*
- Ordo, inis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordines remorum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern.*
- Origo, inis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornatus, us, m. *an ornament; from*
- Orno, are, avi, atum, a. *to adorn; to deck.*
- Oro, are, avi, atum, a. *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, us, m. *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, orum, n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease; idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloëus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food; fodder.*
- Pacisor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.*
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.*
- Pactum, i, n. (pacisor,) *an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner how.*
- Pactus, a, um, part. (pacisor,)

- Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papȳrus, d. g. & Papȳrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent; father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, idis or idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particūla, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle ; a small part.
 Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in
 part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)
to divide ; to share.
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. a birth ; *offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minūs, minimē,
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;
 very small ; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor) (minī-
 mus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ;
 less ; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed
 upon.*
 Passer, ēris, m. a *sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;
 every where ; in every direc-
 tion.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-
 ing suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out ; hung up ; dried:
uva passa, a raisin.
 Passus, ūs, m. a *pace ; a measure
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a
 mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) a *shep-
 herd.*
 Patefacio, facere, fēci, factum,
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;
 to disclose ; to discover ; to
 detect.*
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.
 § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or
 discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;
 discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying
 open ; open ; clear ; from*
 Pateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be open ; to
 stand open ; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. a *father : patres,
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;
 the master of a family ; a
 housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-
 ness ; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to
 allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-
 mony ; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;
 from*
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) a *patron ;
 protector.*
 Patruēlis, is, c. a *cousin (by the
 father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little
 by little.*
 Paulò, or Paullò, adv. *a little.*
 Paululūm, adv. *a little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a *cog-*

- nōmen or surname in the *Æmilian* tribe.
- Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *poor*.
- Pauperies, ei, f. *poverty*.
- Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty*; *indigence*.
- Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. *to fear*; *to be afraid*.
- Pavo, ōnis, c. *a peacock*.
- Pax, pacis, f. *peace*.
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to sin*; *to commit a fault*.
- Pecto, pectāre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. *to comb*; *to dress*.
- Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast*.
- Pecunia, æ, f. *money*; *a sum of money*.
- Pecus, ūdis, f. *a sheep*; *a beast*.
- Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle*; *a herd*; *a flock*.
- Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) *one on foot*; *a foot-soldier*.
- Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea*.
- Peleus, i, m. *a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles*.
- Pelias, æ, m. *a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune*.
- Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus*.
- Pelion, i, n. *a lofty mountain in Thessaly*.
- Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) *to allure*; *to entice*; *to invite*.
- Pellis, is, f. *the skin*.
- Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. *to drive away*; *to banish*; *to expel*; *to dispossess*; *to beat*.
- Peloponnēsus, i, f. *a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea*.
- Pelusium, i, n. *a town of Egypt*.
- Pendens, tis, part. *hanging*; *impending*.
- Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen-sum, n. *to hang*.
- Pene, adv. *almost*.
- Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part of a house*.
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus,) a. *to penetrate*; *to enter*.
- Penēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus*.
- Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) *a peninsula*.
- Penna, æ, f. *a feather*; *a quill*; *a wing*.
- Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hanging*; *pendent*.
- Penuria, æ, f. *want*; *scarcity*.
- Peperci. See Parco.
- Pepūli. See Pello.
- Pepēri. See Pario.
- Per, prep. *by*; *through*; *for*; *during*; *along*.
- Pera, æ, f. *a wallet*; *a bag*.
- Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) *to travel through*; *to go through or over*.
- Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to ask*; *to inquire*.

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*

Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*

Perdo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

Perduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

Pereo, -īre, -īi, -ītum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia,*

situated upon the river Cai-cus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.

Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*

Pericūlum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereō.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

Permisco, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

Permitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies**, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction; extermination.*
- Perniciōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *pernicious; hurtful.*
- Perpendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*
- Perpēram**, adv. *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*
- Perpetior**, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*
- Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual; constant.*
- Perrexī**. See **Pergo**.
- Persa**, æ, m. *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*
- Persecūtus**, a, um, part. from
- Persequor**, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*
- Perseus**, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dandē; also, the last king of Macedon.*
- Persicus**, a, um, adj. *of Persia; Persian.*
- Perspicio**, -spicēre, -spexi, -specum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*
- Persuadeo**, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreō**, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrītum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
- Perterritus**, a, um, part. *affrighted; discouraged.*
- Pertinaciter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately; constantly; perseveringly.*
- Pertinax**, ācis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *obstinate; wilful.*
- Pertineo**, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*
- Pervenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*
- Pervenitur**, pass. imp. *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*
- Pervius**, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*
- Pes**, pedis, m. *a foot.*
- Pessum**, adv. *down; under foot; to the bottom.*
- Pestilentia**, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence; a plague.*
- Petens**, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio**, ōnis, f. *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*
- Peto**, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*
- Petra**, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
- Petræa**, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, æcis, m. a *Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phaléræ**, ærum, f. pl. the *trappings* of a horse; *habiliments*.
- Pharos**, i, f. a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsalus**, i, m. a city of *Thesaly*.
- Pharnāces**, is, m. a son of *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, Idis & is, f. a town and river of *Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statuary.
- Philæni**, òrum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian* brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi**, òrum, m. pl. a city of *Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a comic poet.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.
- Philomela**, æ, f. a *nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosôphus**, i, m. a *philosopher* a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus**, i, m. a king of *Arcadia*, and priest of *Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, òrum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionis*.
- Phocis**, Idis, f. a country of *Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phœnix**, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Picenum*.
- Picēnum**, i, n. a country of *Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) painted; embroidered: *picta tabula*, a picture; a painting.
- Piētas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety*; filial duty.
- Pignus**, òris, n. a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.
- Pila**, æ, f. a ball.
- Pileus**, i, m. a hat; a cap.
- Pilus**, i, m. the hair.
- Pindārus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Treban*, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.
- Pingo**, pingēre, pinxi, pictum, a. to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; acu, to embroider.

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*

Pinna, æ, f. *a fen.*

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*

Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate.*

Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*

Pistrînum, i, n. *a mill.*

Pius, i, m. *an agnômen, or surname of Metellus.*

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*

Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*

• Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*

Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*

Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*

Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

Platæa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*

Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*

Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the peo-*

ple ; the common people ; the plebeians.

Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*

Plerique, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

Plerumque, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiênus.*

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*

Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*

Pluo, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain.*

Plurîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*

Plûs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*

Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*

Pocûlum, i, n. *a cup.*

Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem.*

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*

Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian :—subs. a Carthaginian.*

Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

- Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.
 Pollex, icis, m. *the thumb*; *the great toe*.
 Polliceor, eri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.
 Pollicitus, a, um, part.
 Pollux, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.
 Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.
 Pomifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit*: pomifěræ arběres, *fruit-trees*.
 Pompea, æ, f. *a procession*; *pomp*; *parade*.
 Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.
 Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey*; *the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals*: (Cneius,) *a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.
 Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.
 Pomum, i, n. *an apple*; *any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.
 Pondus, ěris, n. *a weight*.
 Pono, poněre, posui, positum, a. *to place*; *to put*; *to set*.
 Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.
 Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.
 Pontus, i, m. *a sea*: by synecdōche, *the Euxine or Black sea*; also, *the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.
 Poposci. *See Posco*.
- Popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *lay waste*; *to depopulate*; *from*.
 Popŭlus, i, m. *the people*; *a nation*; *a tribe*: pl. *nations*; *tribes*.
 Porrectus, a, um, part. *from*.
 Porriĝo, igěre, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out*; *to extend*; *to offer*.
 Porsĕna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.
 Portans, tis, part. (porto.)
 Portendo, -tenděre, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage*; *to forebode*; *to portend*; *to betoken*.
 Porticus, ūs, f. *a portico*; *a gallery*; *a porch*.
 Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry*; *to bear*.
 Portus, ūs, m. *a port*; *a harbor*.
 Posco, poscěre, poposci, a. *to demand*; *to earnestly request*.
 Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.
 Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession*.
 Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor*; *an occupant*; *from*.
 Possĭdeo, -siděre, -sĕdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.
 Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able*; *I can*.
 Post, prep. *after*:—adv. *after, after that*; *afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postëra, ërum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rëmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next*: in postërum, (supply tempus,) *for the future*: postëri, òrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); *posterity*.

Postis, is, m. *a post*.

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since*.

Postremò & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postremus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postëra, § 125, 4,) *the last*: ad postremum, *at last*.

Postulo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand*.

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: (Spurius,) *a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful*.

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government*.

Potestas, âtis, f. (potis,) *power*.

Potio, ònis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught*.

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of*.

Potissimùm, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally; chiefly; especially*.

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.

Potiùs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather*.

Poto, potâre, potâvi, potâtum or potum, a. *to drink*.

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, ûs, m. *drink*.

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with*.

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep*.

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford*: speciem, *to exhibit the appearance of*: usum, *to serve for*.

Præcédens, tis, part. from

Præcêdo, -cêdere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before*.

Præceptor, òris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher*.

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice*.

Præcido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off*.

Præcipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command*.

Præcipito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate*.

Præcipuè, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal*.

Præclârê, adv. *excellently*; *famously*; *gloriously*; from

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præclûdo, -cludêre, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudo,) *to close*; *to stop*; *to shut up*.

Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty*; *the prey*.

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise*; *to declare*; *to assert*; *to affirm*.

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict*; *to foretell*.

Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell*; *to announce*; *to predict*.

Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer*; *to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint*; *to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle*; *to engage*; *to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward*; *a prize*.

Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce*; *to tell beforehand*; *to signify*; *to give notice*.

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare*; *to make ready*; *to make*.

Præpôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before*; *to value more*; *to place over*; *to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present*; *imminent*.

Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger*; *a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison*; *defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent*; *distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority*; *an advantage*; *a preëminence*.

Præsto, stâre, stîti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before*; *to perform*; *to pay*; *to grant*; *to give*; *to render*; *to execute*; *to cause*; *to excel*; *to be superior*; *to surpass*: se, *to show or prove one's self*: præstat, imp. *it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over*; *to preside over*; *to have the charge or command of*; *to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiôsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ûm, adv. (sup. of priûs,) *first; at first: quum primûm, as soon as.*
- Primôris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, îpis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, ûs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognômen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Priûs, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

Probabilis, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.

Proboscis, idis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.

Procas, æ, m. See *Silvius*.

Procedens, tis, part. from

Procēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.

Proceritas, ātis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from

Procērus, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.

Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.

Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.

Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & creō,) *to beget*.

Procul, adv. *far*.

Procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.

Procurro, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.

Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.

Proditor, ōris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.

Proditus, a, um, part. from

Prodo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.

Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to fight*; from

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)

Proficiscens, tis, part. from

Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.

Profiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*: *sapientiam*, *to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.

Profugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*; *to escape*.

Profugus, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—suba. *a fugitive*; *an exile*.

Progredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.

Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.

Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*, *to forbid*.

Prohibitus, a, um, part.

Projicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.

Prolābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.

Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

Prolâto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (prof-
ëro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. a race; offspring.

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pëtus and Clymène.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittère, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons.)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*

Promoveo, -movère, -môvi, -mô-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to
move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propägo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propëro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to has-
ten.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*

Propôno, -ponère, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propônor, -pôni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, idis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mora.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*

Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropôlis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribere, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to
proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sequi, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, us, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospërè, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternère, -strâvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagōras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andiscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rī-mus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurati, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, Idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæ, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagoras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pædis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ōnis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, ōris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ūs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantum, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ūs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Qui, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesīmus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnus, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod. Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, oris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence. a robber.

- Raptūrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized; robbed; carried off.*
 Raritas, ātis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom;* from
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*
 Ratio, ōnis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*
 Rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptūrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ūs, m. (recēdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscēre, -nōvi, -nītum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*
 Recolligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to gather up again; to collect; to recover.*
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dēre, didi, dītum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*
 Recreātus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & creo,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*
 Rectè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimū,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*
 Recuperātus, a, um, part. from
 Recupero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditūrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Redditus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redigo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestātem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back: to redeem; to ransom.*

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
or *bring back*: in gratiam, *to*
reconcile.
- Refērens**, tis, part. *requiting*;
returning; *referring*; from
- Refēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.
a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:
gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
d favor; *to show gratitude*:
beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit: victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous: imaginem, *to reflect the*
image; *to resemble*: ad ali-
quam rem, *to refer to*; *to*
reckon a part of.
- Refluens**, tis, part. from
- Refluō**, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,
n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum,
n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*
flee; *to retreat*.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*;
a district; *a country*.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*;
regal; *the king's*.
- Regnatūrus**, a, um, part. from
- Regno**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (reg-
num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnātur**, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;
empire; *dominion*; *reign*;
government; *rule*.
- Rego**, regēre, rexi, rectum, a.
(rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum,
dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back; *to return*.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having*
returned.
- Regūlus**, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.
- Relātus**, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus**, a, um, part. (relin-
quo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*;
sacredness; *sanctity*; *rever-*
ence; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo**, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic-
tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*
abandon.
- Reliquiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*;
the remains; from
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest*;
the remainder; *the other*.
- Remaneo**, -manēre, -mansī, -man-
sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a*
remedy.
- Remitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back; *to remit*.
- Removeo**, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Romulus.

Renovatus, a, um, part. from

Renovo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reor, rori, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentè, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repëto, -petëre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Represento, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxôrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirëre, -quistvi, -quistum, a. (re & quëro,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require; to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiâris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidëre, -sëdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistëre, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvëre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondëre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondëtur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuëre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituëre, -stitui, -stitum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revērā, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhetia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinocēros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodiū, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodōpe, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from.*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. See Rideo.
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask;*

to request; to beg; to entreat.

Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*

Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*

Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*

Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*

Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*

Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*

Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*

Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*

Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*

Ruīna, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*

Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*

Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*

Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*

Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*

Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*

Rursus, adv. *again.*

Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*

Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*

Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*

Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*

S.

Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*

Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*

Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*

Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*

Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*

Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*

Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. ('sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*

Sæpè, adv. (iūs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*

Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*

Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*

Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*

Saginātus, a, um, part. from

Sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fatten.*

Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*

Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*

Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*

Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*

Saluber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*

Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*

Salum, i, n. *the sea.*

Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*

Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*

Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*

Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*

Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*

Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*

Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*

Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*

Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*

Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*

Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*

tians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*

Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*

Satiātus, a, um, part. from

Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*

Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*

Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*

Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*

Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*

Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*

Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*

Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*

Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*

Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*

Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*

Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*

Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*

Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*

Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcýra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia, æ, f. knowledge; from
- Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiónes*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopûlus, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia, æ, f. Scotland.
- Scriba, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scriptûrus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrûtor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Seythes, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco, secâre, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Secêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.
- Sectâtus, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.
- Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: *res secundæ*, prosperity.
- Secûris, is, f. an axe.
- Secûtus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed, conj. § 198, 4; but.
- Sedêcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: *regni*, the seat of government.
- Seditio, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedûlus, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges, êtis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia, æ, f. a town of Syria, near the *Orontes*

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semirāmis**, Idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (*senex*,) *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (*senex*,) *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (*senex*,) *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescēre, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (*sentio*,) *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*se & paro*,) *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*,) *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*,) *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*.
- Secūtus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*,)
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serò**, (*seriūs*,) adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero**, serere, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

- Serpens**, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent; a snake.*
- Sertorius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus**, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium**, i, n., or **Servitus**, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery; bondage.*
- Servius**, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve; to guard; to watch; to keep.*
- Servus**, i, m. *a slave; a servant.*
- Sese**, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2; *himself; herself; themselves.*
- Sestertium**, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius**, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos**, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta**, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus**, a, um, adj. *Setine; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex**, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus**, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si**, conj. *if; whether; to see whether: si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic**, adv. *so; thus; in such a manner.*
- Siccus**, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus**, a, um, adj. *dry: siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia**, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus**, a, um, adj. *Sicilian: fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut**, & **Sicūti**, adv. (sic ut,) *as; as if.*
- Sidon**, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon; Sidonian.*
- Sidus**, ĕris, n. *a star.*
- Significo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean.*
- Signum**, i, n. *a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors.*
- Silens**, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent; keeping silence.*
- Silentium**, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus**, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

- Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*
- Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*
- Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*
- Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*
- Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*
- Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*
- Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*
- Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*
- Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*
- Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*
- Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*
- Simulacrum, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image ; a statue.*
- Sin, conj. *but if.*
- Sine, prep. *without.*
- Singulāris, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*
- Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singūlis mensibus, every month : singūlis singūlas partes, to each a share.*
- Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
- Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*
- Sinus, ūs, m. *a besom ; a bay ; a gulf.*
- Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*
- Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*
- Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*
- Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*
- Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*
- Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*
- Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*
- Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*
- Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*
- Societas, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from Socius, i, m. an ally ; a companion.*
- Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*
- Socrātes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*
- Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Soleo, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*
- Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*
- Solitūdo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*
- Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solùm, adv. *alone; only; from*
- Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solùtus, a, um, part. from
- Solvo, solvère, solvi, solùtum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer*.
- Somnio, ãre, ãvi, àtum, n. *to dream; from*
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream; from*
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound; a noise*.
- Sono, ãre, ui, ìtum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb*.
- Soror, òris, f. *a sister*.
- Sp., an abbreviation of Spurius.
- Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow*.
- Sparsi. See Spargo.
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartæus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartânus, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium, i, n. *a space; room; distance*.
- Species, ei, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto, ãre, ãvi, àtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer*.
- Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, ãre, ãvi, àtum, n. *to hope; to expect*.
- Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise*.
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendīdus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to de-spoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statūtus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto, ere, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

a. to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambush.

Struthiocamelus, i, m. an ostrich.

Strymon, ōnis, m. a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.

Studeo, ēre, ui, n. to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.

Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) studiously; diligently.

Studium, i, n. zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.

Stultitia, æ, f. folly; from

Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) foolish: stulti, fools.

Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. to be astonished at; to be amazed.

Sturnus, i, m. a starling.

Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)

Suadens, tis, part. from

Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. to advise; to persuade; to urge.

Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) sweetness; grace; melody.

Suaviter, adv. sweetly; agreeably.

Sub, prep. under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.

Subducō, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.

Subductus, a, um, part.

Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

(sub & eo, § 182,) to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.

Subigo, -igere, -egi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) to subject; to subdue; to conquer.

Subitō, adv. suddenly; from

Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) sudden; unexpected.

Sublatus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) taken away; lifted up.

Sublimis, e, adj. sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.

Sublimē, adv. aloft; in the air.

Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) to overwhelm; to sink.

Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. to be overwhelmed; to sink.

Submersus, a, um, part.

Subridens, tis, part. smiling at.

Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) to smile.

Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) to leap; to jump.

Substitutio, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) to put in one's place; to substitute.

Subter, prep. under.

Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) subterranean.

Subvenio, -venire, -vëni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) to come to one's assistance; to succor: to help

- Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossam, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluus,) *superfluous.*
- Superjacio, -jacere, -jaci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjactor, -jaci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venire, -vëni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppëto, ëre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surëna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgëre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipëre, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendëre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicëre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspëcor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentare vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinëre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

Sustollo, sustollëre, sustולי, sublätum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Sylläba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, äcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracüsæ, ärum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriäcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., an abbreviation of Titus.

Tabesco, tabescëre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabüla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabüla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, ëre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus**, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*
Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of*: vitæ eos tædet, *they are weary of life.*
Tænârus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a promontory in Laconia, now cape Matapan.*
Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020.*
Talis, e, adj. *such.*
Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*
Tam, adv. *so; so much.*
Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding; still; nevertheless.*
Tanâis, is, m. *a river between Europe and Asia, now the Don.*
Tanâquil, îlis, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*
Tandem, adv. *at length; at last; finally.*
Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch.*
Tanquam, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as; as well as; as if; like.*
Tantâlus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter; the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia.*
Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*
Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus,) *so much; so greatly.*
Tantum, adv. *only; so much; from*
Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; such*: tanti, *of so much value*: tanti est, *it is worth the pains*; it makes amends: nōn est tanti, *it is not best; it is not worth while.*
Tardè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (tardus,) *slowly.*
Tarditas, âtis, f. (tardus,) *slowness; dulness; heaviness.*
Tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard; to check; to stop; from*
Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*
Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tarentine; of or belonging to Tarentum*: Tarentini, *Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.*
Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city in the south of Italy.*
Tarpêia, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines.*
Tarpêius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount.*
Tarquiniî, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name.*
Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the name of an illustrious Roman family, of which two, Priscus and Superbus, were kings*: Tarquiniî, ōrum, pl. *the Tarquins.*
Tartârus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *Tartarus; the infernal regions.*
Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula of the Black sea, now called the Crimea or Taurida.*

- Taurus, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus, i, m.; & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo, tendēre, tetendi, ten-sum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus, a, um, part. from
- Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terreſter, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testūdo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texēre, texui, textum, a. *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasylbulus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

Tigrānes, is, m. <i>a king of Armenia Major.</i>	Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; <i>whole; entire; all.</i>
Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. <i>a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.</i>	Trabs, is, f. <i>a beam.</i>
Tigris, idis, (<i>seldom is,</i>) f. <i>a tiger.</i>	Tractātus, a, um, part. from
Tigris, idis & is, m. <i>a river in Asia.</i>	Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (<i>traho,</i>) <i>to treat; to handle.</i>
Timens, tis, part. from	Tractus, ūs, m. (<i>traho,</i>) <i>a tract; a country; a region.</i>
Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. <i>to fear; to dread; to be afraid.</i>	Tractus, a, um, part. (<i>traho.</i>)
Timīdus, a, um, adj. <i>timid; cowardly.</i>	Tradītus, a, um, part. from
Timor, ōris, m. <i>fear.</i>	Trado, -dēre; -dīdi, -dītum, a. (<i>trans & do,</i>) <i>to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.</i>
Tinnitus, ūs, m. <i>a tinkling.</i>	Tragicus, a, um, adj. <i>tragic.</i>
Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. <i>a bell.</i>	Tragœdia, æ, f. <i>a tragedy.</i>
Titio, ōnis, m. <i>a brand; a firebrand.</i>	Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. <i>to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.</i>
Titus, i, m. <i>a Roman prænomen.</i>	Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (<i>trans & jacio,</i>) <i>to convey over; to pass or cross over.</i>
Toléro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to bear; to endure; to admit of.</i>	Trames, itis, m. (<i>trameo,</i>) <i>a path; a way.</i>
Tollo, tollēre, sustŭli, sublātum, a. <i>to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.</i>	Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (<i>trans & no,</i>) <i>to swim over.</i>
Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. <i>to shave; to shear.</i>	Tranquillus, a, um, adj. <i>tranquil; calm; serene.</i>
Tonltru, u, n. <i>thunder.</i>	Trans, prep. <i>over; beyond; on the other side.</i>
Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. <i>to thunder: tonat, it thunders.</i>	Transactus, a, um, part. (<i>trans igo.</i>)
Tormentum, i, n. (<i>torqueo,</i>) <i>an engine for throwing stones and darts.</i>	
Torquātus, i, m. <i>a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.</i>	
Torquis, is, d. <i>a collar; a chain.</i>	
Tot, ind. adj. <i>so many.</i>	
Totīdem, ind. adj. <i>the same number; as many.</i>	

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transfëro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figëre, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfûga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grëdi, -grëssus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igëre, -ëgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitûrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translâtus**, a, um, part. (trans-fëro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvëho**, -vehëre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimënus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimûs**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredëcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Trevîri**, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulâris**, e, adj. (triangûlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribûnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uëre, ui, ûtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribûtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimûs**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigeminî**, ôrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolëmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphâlis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, *tis*, part. from
Triumpho, *âre, âvi, âtum*, n. *to triumph*.

Triumphus, *i*, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession*.

Triumvir, *virî, m.* (*tres & vir*),
one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.

Troas, *âdis*, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont*.

Trochilus, *i*, m. *a wren*.

Troglodytæ, *ârum*, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves*.

Troja, *æ*, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas*.

Trojanus, *a, um*, adj. *Trojan*.

Trucido, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre*.

Trux, *ucis*, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim*.

Tu, subs. pro. *thou*; § 133.

Tuba, *æ*, f. *a trumpet*.

Tuber, *ëris*, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance*.

Tubicen, *înis*, m. (*tuba & cano*),
a trumpeter.

Tueor, *tuëri, tuitus sum*, dep. *to defend; to protect*.

Tugurium, *i*, n. *a hut; a shed*.

Tuli. *See Fero*.

Tullia, *æ*, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius*.

Tullius, *i*, m. *a Roman*.

Tullus, *i*, m. (*Hostilius*), *the third Roman king*.

Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also*:

tum — tum, as well — as; both — and: tum demum, then first.

Tumultus, *ûs*, m. *a noise; a tumult*.

Tumulus, *i*, m. *a mound; a tomb*.

Tunc, adv. *then*.

Tunica, *æ*, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga*.

Turbatus, *a, um*, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*

Turbo, *âre, âvi, âtum*, a. (*turba*),
to disturb; to trouble.

Turma, *æ*, f. *a troop; a company*.

Turpis, *e*, adj. *base; disgraceful*.

Turpîtudo, *înis*, f. *baseness; ugliness*.

Turris, *is*, f. *a tower*.

Tuscia, *æ*, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria*.

Tuscûlum, *i*, n. *a city of Latium*.

Tuscus, *a, um*, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian*.

Tutor, *ôris*, m. *a guardian; a tutor*.

Tutus, *a, um*, adj. (*ior, issîmus*),
safe.

Tuus, *a, um*, adj. pro. § 139; (*tu*),
thy; thine

Tyrannis, *îdis & îdos*, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power*.

Tyrannus, *i*, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king*.

Tyrius, *a, um*, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre*.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uterius, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequingenta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undique, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungulis, *cloven-footed*.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till*: *until*.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit*; *advantage*.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; *adv. as*.

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrūm, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, veki, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also,*

- even* : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
 Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
 Venālis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase : canis, a hound*.
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
 Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*.
 Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*.
 Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
 Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance*.
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
 Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
 Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
 Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
 Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
 Verò, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
 Versātus, a, um, part. from
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
 Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
 Versus, prep. *towards*.
 Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
 Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. *to turn to change*.
 Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
 Verūm, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*.
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
 Vespēri, or -ē, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄rī, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesulus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. See Veho.
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ilis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an asserter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ere, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires.** See **Vis.**
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

- Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
 Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
 Vixi. *See Vivo.*
 Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
 Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*
 Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
 Volsci, ðr im, m. pl. *a people of Latium*
 Volûcer, -c ris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*
 Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*
 Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
 Voluptas, âtis, f. (volûpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
 Volutâtus, a, um, part. from
 Volvô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
 Vo vo, vère, vi, ûtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
 Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
 Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
 Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
 Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
 Vulnerâtus, a, um, part. from
 Vulnëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*
 Vulnus, êris, n. *a wound.*
 Vulpecûla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
 Vultur, ûris, m. *a vulture.*
 Vultus, ûs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
 Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
 Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*
 Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
 Zeno, ônis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
 Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
 Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*





great thing

July 25

